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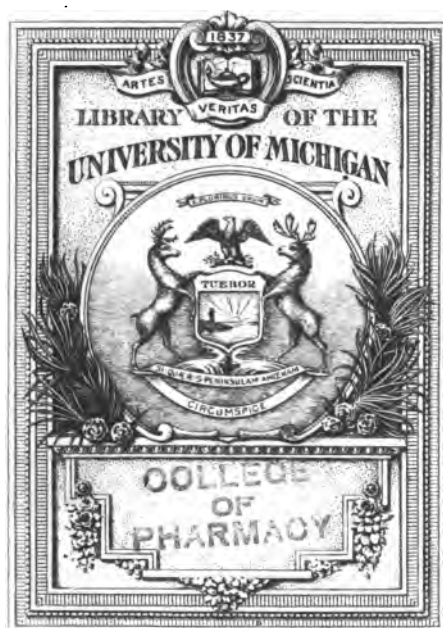
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# **LATIN FOR PHARMACISTS**

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**HOWE AND BEARD**



# LATIN FOR PHARMACISTS

BY

1876-

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## PREFACE

While it is extremely desirable that every prospective pharmacist should have a course in Latin at least as extended as the ordinary high school course, still the fact remains that very many students enter schools of pharmacy with no training in Latin whatever. And after entrance unfortunately but little time can be devoted to language study. A certain modicum of Latin, however, is absolutely essential to the understanding of pharmaceutical terminology and to the proper handling of prescriptions. This book is designed to furnish that necessary modicum.

The book is divided into two parts. The first consists of nineteen lessons presenting in progressive arrangement the necessary instruction in forms and syntax, and excluding everything which, however desirable and helpful, is not of immediate practical use to the pharmacist. To each lesson has been added for purposes of practice a vocabulary and a double set of exercises. A special series of lessons deals with the writing and reading of prescriptions.

The second part is intended primarily for purposes of reference to be used both by the student in the school of pharmacy and by the druggist at the prescription counter. It contains word classifications, a complete list of abbreviations in common use, an analysis of the pharmaceutical terminology, and a comprehensive Latin-English and English-Latin dictionary.

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# LATIN FOR PHARMACISTS

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## PART ONE

### LESSON I

#### THE ALPHABET

The Latin alphabet is the same as the English. The letter W was not in the ancient alphabet but has been added for modern scientific words.

Letters are classified as follows:

Vowels: a, e, i, o, u, y.

Diphthongs: ae, au, eu, oe.

Consonants:

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
|                       | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{b, p, v} = \text{labial (formed with the lips)} \\ \text{g, c, k, q, j} = \text{guttural (formed with the throat)} \\ \text{d, t} = \text{dental (formed with the teeth)} \end{array} \right.$ |
| 1. Mutes              |  |
| 2. Liquids: l, r.     |  |
| 3. Nasals: m, n.      |  |
| 4. Spirants: f, s, h. |  |

#### PRONUNCIATION

There are two systems of pronunciation of Latin in use in this country. The one is an attempt to reproduce as nearly as possible the ancient pronunciation employed by the Romans themselves. This method is generally followed by students of language and literature everywhere.

The other system applies the principles of English pronunciation to Latin. This method is followed by scientists generally—in medicine, pharmacy, botany, law—and is the method adopted, therefore, for the following pages.

In English the sounds of the same letters and of the same combinations of letters often exhibit great variety (as, for example, in the words low, now, or cough, bough); on the other hand, the English pronunciation of Latin follows a consistent plan. There are also differences in the matter of accent and syllabification. It is therefore necessary to observe the following principles.

### CONSONANTS

In general, the consonants have the same sound in Latin as in English. But note:

**C** has the sound of **s** before a close vowel or diphthong, that is, before **e, i, y**, and **ae, oe, eu**; as, *acetum, picis, colocynthis, caecum, coelum*. **C** is further softened to **sh** when it stands before **i** followed by another vowel; as, *species, glaciale*. In all other cases it has the sound of **k**; as, *camphora, compositus, crudus*.

**Ch** always has the sound of **k**; as, *charta*.

**G** has the sound of **j** before a close vowel or diphthong, that is, before **e, i, y**, and **ae, oe**; as, *vegetabilis, digitalis, hydrargyrum*. In all other cases it has the hard sound of **g** in game; as, *garisma, gummifer*.

### VOWELS

In general, the vowels have the same sounds as in English, and the same distinction is made between a long vowel and a short vowel (as between the **a** in *hat* and the **a** in *hate*, or between the **i** in *bit* and the **i** in *bite*).

Final **e, i, o, u**, have the long sound; as, *glaciale, opii, carbo, spiritus*.

A vowel which ends an accented syllable has the long sound; as, the second **a** in *pa-pa'-ver*.

In an accented syllable in which the vowel is followed by two consonants, unless the second consonant is **l** or **r**, the vowel has the short sound. This is not an exception to the principles just

stated, since in this case the vowel is not regarded as ending the syllable. Thus, in the accented syllable of **ap-pen'-dix**, the **e** has the short sound. A vowel which ends an unaccented syllable has the short sound; as, the first **a** in **pa-pa'-ver**.

**NOTE.**—Accent does not determine the length of a vowel, but, rather, is determined by it. Thus, in **papaver** the accent is placed on the second syllable because the vowel of that syllable is long, not vice versa. For determining the length of a syllable, see below.

### DIPHTHONGS

**Ae** and **oe** are pronounced like **e**; as, **aethyl**, **coelum**. The combination **oe** is sometimes to be pronounced as two letters; as **a-lo-e**.

**Au** is pronounced like **au** in **caught**; as, **aurum**.

**Eu** is pronounced like long **u**; as, **eucalyptus**.

In other combinations—**ai**, **ei**, **oi**—the vowels are pronounced separately.

**U** before another vowel is pronounced like English **w**; as **aqua**.

### SYLLABLES

A Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs. Thus, **mi-ne-ra-le**, **ae-qua-lis**.

A single consonant is joined to the following vowel. As, **sa-po**, **pa-pa-ver**.

If two or more consonants occur between two vowels, as many consonants are joined to the following vowel as can be pronounced at the beginning of a syllable. As, **sac-cha-rum**.

### ACCENT

In words of two syllables the accent falls on the first syllable; as, **fruc'-tus**, **chlo'-ral**, **sa'-po**. In words of more than two syllables the accent falls on the penult (syllable next to the last) if

it is long, otherwise on the antepenult (second syllable from the last). Thus, **pa-pa'-ver**; but **pa-pa'-ve-ris**.

Hence in words of more than two syllables it is necessary to know the quantity of the syllable next to the last before the accent can be properly placed.

### QUANTITY

A syllable is long if it contains a long vowel or diphthong.

A diphthong is easily recognizable, but a long vowel is not. In most cases the length of a vowel is to be learned only by consulting a dictionary. Thus, there is nothing in the word **papaver** itself to show that the second **a** is long and receives the accent. Such words have to be learned individually, just as in English we learn quantities and accent. There are one or two principles, however, which will be found helpful.

1. A vowel is short if it stands before another vowel or **h**. Thus, the **i** in **spe-ci-es** is short and does not receive the accent.

2. A vowel is long, by position, if it stands before a double consonant (**x**, **z**), or any two consonants unless the second consonant is **l** or **r** (a liquid). Thus, the **e** in **ap-pen-dix** is said to be long by position and therefore receives the accent. It is not sounded long, however, because of the principle stated above for the pronunciation of accented syllables.

NOTE.—In the vocabularies contained in this book a vowel in a penultimate syllable whose length cannot be determined by these principles will be marked with a straight line over it, if it is long. If the penultimate vowel has no mark over it, it is to be considered short.



## LESSON 2

### INFLECTION

Inflection is a change in form which a word undergoes to indicate its relation to other words in a phrase or in a sentence.

Herein lies the most striking difference between English, an uninflected language,<sup>1</sup> and Latin, a highly inflected language. An uninflected language employs additional words (prepositions, auxiliary verbs) to show the grammatical relations existing between words; an inflected language, to accomplish the same thing, alters the form of the word itself. Thus, in English, the grammatical relation between the words *tincture* and *opium* in the pharmaceutical title *tincture of opium* is indicated by the additional word *of*; in Latin, the same relation between the words *tinctura* and *opium* in the pharmaceutical title *tinctura opii* is indicated by the change from the form *opium* to the form *opii*. Sometimes Latin, like English, employs prepositions for the same purpose, but even when it does so, inflection takes place just the same; thus, *guttae pro oculo* (where in spite of the presence of the preposition *pro* the form *oculus* has been altered to the form *oculo*).

Inflection usually takes place in the termination or ending of a word. A tag, so to speak, is attached to the end of the word to indicate the nature of its relation to another word. In English, this tag (preposition) precedes the word and is written separately. We might very appropriately call the Latin tag a *postposition*; but at the same time we must remember that the postposition,

<sup>1</sup> English is not entirely uninflected. Thus *man* becomes *men* to show the change from singular to plural. But the inflection is so limited in comparison with that of Latin that it is commonly called an uninflected language.

unlike the preposition, is not written as a separate word. The inflected language's method of saying of opium is *opiumof*.

Inflection sometimes takes place in the body of a word rather than in its termination. This is especially common in verbs. Thus, *datur*, *it is given*, alters its meaning to *let it be given* by becoming *detur*, where the ending is unchanged but the vowel *a* becomes *e*. Pharmaceutical Latin is concerned with this form of inflection only very slightly, since it employs but one or two forms of the verb.

The inflection of nouns and adjectives is called *declension*, and we speak of *declining* a noun or an adjective.

The inflection of verbs is called *conjugation*, and we speak of *conjugating* a verb.

Adjectives undergo another form of inflection known as *comparison*.

From the above discussion it will be seen that a knowledge of the terminations involved in inflection is absolutely essential to an understanding of the use of Latin words. Only by this means can their relation to each other be understood. On the other hand, a mastery of the various terminations used in inflection and an understanding of the meanings of these terminations will at once remove all difficulties in the acquisition of pharmaceutical Latin.

## LESSON 3

### INFLECTION OF NOUNS

Three things are involved in the proper understanding of a noun in its relation to other words, viz., *gender*, *number*, and *case*.

The gender of a noun is not a matter of inflection, although inflection is to a certain point dependent upon gender.

There are three genders, *masculine*, *feminine*, *neuter*.

Gender is either *natural* or *grammatical*. Natural gender is determined by sex, as in English, and only nouns denoting persons have natural gender. Grammatical gender is determined:

1. By the meaning of the word. The names of most trees are feminine.

2. By the termination. This is best explained under the several declensions below.

If these two means of determining grammatical gender conflict, the meaning of the word prevails over the termination. Thus, **populus**, *poplar*, though it has a masculine termination, is nevertheless feminine in gender, because it is the name of a tree. There are a few exceptions to this principle; as, **acer**, *maple*, is neuter because of its termination.

Number and case are matters of inflection, and that variety of inflection which reveals number and case is declension.

There are two numbers; *singular* and *plural*.

There are six cases. Only four of the six are used in pharmaceutical Latin; viz., *nominative*, *genitive*, *accusative*, *ablative*.

The nominative is the *name* case. It is the case used when a noun is spoken of by itself, or as the subject of a finite verb. Nouns listed in a dictionary or in the Pharmacopoeia are always given in the nominative case.

The genitive is the case used to show the relation usually expressed in English by the preposition *of*. Like the preposition *of*, it denotes various relations, as, for example, material, the whole of which a part is taken, etc. In pharmaceutical Latin its frequency of use is next to that of the nominative case.

The accusative is the case used as the object of a verb or to show the relations usually expressed in English by the preposition *into*. In pharmaceutical Latin its use is limited to a few phrases. It is sometimes accompanied by a preposition.

The ablative is the case used to show the relations usually expressed in English by the prepositions *in* (as distinguished from *into*), *by*, *from*, *with*. In pharmaceutical Latin it is limited to a few phrases. It is often accompanied by a preposition.

There are five sets of terminations to show case and number. Accordingly, there are five declensions, known as the *first*, *second*, etc.

Every noun is classified, according to the set of terminations it follows, as belonging to the first declension, or the second, or the third, etc.

In order to decline a given word, we are concerned with two parts of the word: the part which undergoes change, and the part which remains unchanged. The part undergoing change is known as the *termination* or *ending*, as has been explained above. The part remaining unchanged is known as the *stem*. Thus, in the word *aqua*, *aqu-* is the stem and *-a* is the ending which undergoes inflection.

## LESSON 4

### FIRST DECLENSION

All nouns of the first declension end in -a.

Nouns of the first declension are of the feminine gender, unless they denote a male person.

**camphora, camphor; stem,<sup>1</sup> camphor-**

#### SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> camphora	<i>camphor</i>
<i>Gen.</i> camphorae	<i>of camphor</i>
<i>Acc.</i> camphoram	<i>camphor</i>
<i>Abl.</i> camphora	<i>with, by, from, in camphor</i>

#### PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> camphorae	<i>camphors</i>
<i>Gen.</i> camphorarum	<i>of camphors</i>
<i>Acc.</i> camphoras	<i>camphors</i>
<i>Abl.</i> camphoris	<i>with, by, from, in camphors</i>

The terminations of the first declension are seen to be:

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> -a	-ae
<i>Gen.</i> -ae	-arum
<i>Acc.</i> -am	-as
<i>Abl.</i> -a	-is

<sup>1</sup> *Stem* is here used in the sense of a base to which terminations are added. It has not been deemed worth while for the present purpose to emphasize the usual distinction between base and stem. Technically speaking, the stem of the first, second, fourth, and fifth declensions, and of a certain group of the third declension (i- stems) ends in a vowel which combines with the case ending to form one syllable, except in the genitive plural.

Observe the presence of a in all terminations except in the ablative plural. The first declension is called the a-declension.

Observe the likeness between the nominative and the ablative singular, and between the genitive singular and the nominative plural.

### VOCABULARY<sup>1</sup>

tinctūra, -ae, f., <i>tincture</i>	amygdala, -ae, f., <i>almond</i>
aqua, -ae, f., <i>water</i>	arnica, -ae, f., <i>arnica</i>
cera, -ae, f., <i>wax</i>	beta, -ae, f., <i>beet</i>
ammonia, -ae, f., <i>ammonia</i>	capsula, -ae, f., <i>capsule</i>
myrrha, -ae, f., <i>myrrh</i>	pilula, -ae, f., <i>pill</i>
gutta, -ae, f., <i>drop</i>	charta, -ae, f., <i>paper</i>
resina, -ae, f., <i>resin</i>	detur, verb, 1. (pres. subj. 3d sing. pass.), <i>let (it) be given.</i>

### PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX

The subject of a finite (as distinguished from an infinitive) verb is in the nominative case.

*ammonia detur, let ammonia be given.*

The nominative (from *nomen, name*) is the name case. When a word is merely named by itself, therefore, it is invariably given in the nominative. It is the case in which a word is found in all vocabularies and dictionaries.

### EXERCISES

#### I. Translate into English:

(1) Aquae; (2) arnica; (3) capsulam; (4) pilulas; (5) tincturam; (6) cera (abl.); (7) guttis; (8) chartae (plur.).

<sup>1</sup> In the vocabularies a long vowel followed by a single consonant in the penultimate syllable is indicated by a line over it as an aid to the proper placing of the accent. The length of other vowels will not be indicated, nor will any mark of accent be given in cases where the length of the penultimate syllable may be known from the general principles stated on page 4.

**II. Translate into Latin:**

(1) Of arnica; (2) pills (nom.); (3) drops (acc.); (4) by wax;  
(5) of waters; (6) with (= cum) myrrh; (7) with drops; (8)  
almond.

## LESSON 5

### SECOND DECLENSION

Nouns of the second declension end in **-us** or **-um**.

Nouns of the second declension ending in **-us** are masculine;  
those ending in **-um** are neuter.

**calamus, reed; stem, calam-**

#### SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> calamus	<i>a reed</i>
<i>Gen.</i> calami	<i>of a reed</i>
<i>Acc.</i> calamum	<i>a reed</i>
<i>Abl.</i> calamo	<i>with, by, from, in a reed</i>

#### PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> calami	<i>reeds</i>
<i>Gen.</i> calamorum	<i>of reeds</i>
<i>Acc.</i> calamos	<i>reeds</i>
<i>Abl.</i> calamis	<i>with, by, from, in reeds</i>

**extractum, extract; stem, extract-**

#### SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> extractum	<i>extract</i>
<i>Gen.</i> extracti	<i>of extract</i>
<i>Acc.</i> extractum	<i>extract</i>
<i>Abl.</i> extracto	<i>with, by, from, in extract</i>

#### PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> extracta	<i>extracts</i>
<i>Gen.</i> extractorum	<i>of extracts</i>
<i>Acc.</i> extracta	<i>extracts</i>
<i>Abl.</i> extractis	<i>with, by, from, in extracts</i>



The terminations of the second declension are seen to be:

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> -us, -um	-i, -a
<i>Gen.</i> -i	-orum
<i>Acc.</i> -um	-os, -a
<i>Abl.</i> -o	-is

Observe the *o* in the ablative singular, and in the genitive and accusative plural—cases where in the first declension was found *a*. The second declension is called the *o*-declension.

Observe the likeness between the genitive singular and the nominative plural masculine. Observe that the neuter differs from the masculine only in the nominative singular and in the nominative and accusative plural.

Observe that the nominative and accusative plural of the neuter end in *-a*. It is true of all neuter nouns, in whatever declension they may appear, that the nominative and accusative cases, both singular and plural, are always identical, and that the nominative and accusative plural always end in *-a*.

Observe that the accusative singular ends in *-m* as did the same case in the first declension. Masculine and feminine nouns of all declensions have their accusative singular ending in *-m*.

Observe that the accusative plural ends in *-s*, as did the same case in the first declension. Masculine and feminine nouns of all declensions have their accusative plural ending in *-s*.

Observe that the genitive plural in both the first and second declensions ends in *-rum*, and that the difference between the two lies in the vowel which precedes the *-rum*—the vowel from which the declension is named.

Observe that the ablative plural is identical in the first and second declensions.

#### VOCABULARY

<i>syrūpus</i> , -i, m., <i>syrup</i>	<i>opium</i> , -i, n., <i>opium</i>
<i>phosphorus</i> , -i, m., <i>phosphorus</i>	<i>aconitum</i> , -i, n., <i>aconite</i>
<i>rubus</i> , -i, m., <i>blackberry</i>	<i>linimentum</i> , -i, n., <i>liniment</i>

<b>humulus</b> , -i, m., <i>hops</i>	<b>vinum</b> , -i, n., <i>wine</i>
<b>hyoscyamus</b> , -i, m., <i>hyoscyamus</i>	<b>emplastrum</b> , -i, n., <i>plaster</i>
<b>cibus</b> , -i, m., <i>food, meal</i>	<b>recipe</b> , verb, 3 (pres., imp., 2d, sing., act.), <i>take</i>
<b>scilla</b> , -ae, f., <i>squill</i>	<b>adde</b> , verb, 3, (pres., imp., 2d, sing., act.), <i>add</i>
<b>antipyrina</b> , -ae, f., <i>antipyrine</i>	<b>et</b> , conj., <i>and</i>
<b>caffeina</b> , -ae, f., <i>caffeine</i>	<b>ante</b> , prep., with acc., <i>before</i>
<b>acidum</b> , -i, n., <i>acid</i>	<b>post</b> , prep., with acc., <i>after</i>
<b>emulsum</b> , -i, n., <i>emulsion</i>	
<b>acētum</b> , -i, n., <i>vinegar</i>	

## PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX

The direct object of a verb is in the accusative case.

**adde aquam**, *add water*

The amounts of the ingredients in a prescription, although commonly represented by symbols, are regularly in the accusative case, since they are the direct object of the verb **recipe** (R).

The accusative case is used with the prepositions **ad**, **ante**, **in**, **post**, **per**, **contra**.

**ante cibum**, *before meals*

**post cibum**, *after meals*

## EXERCISES

## I. Translate into English:

(1) Rubi; (2) opium; (3) syrupos; (4) emulsorum; (5) phosphoro; (6) vinis; (7) emplastra; (8) adde acetum; (9) recipe aquam et vinum; (10) humulus detur.

## II. Translate into Latin:

(1) Of syrup; (2) plasters; (3) emulsions (abl.); (4) of liniments; (5) add water; (6) take squill and vinegar; (7) before meals; (8) let myrrh be given.

## LESSON 6

### THIRD DECLENSION

In the first and second declensions, as has been seen, the endings for the several cases, including the nominative, are attached directly to the stem of the word. Thus, in the word **camphora**, **camphorae**, it is necessary to note that the final **-a** of the nominative only undergoes inflection. The same is true of the second declension. In both cases the stems to which the endings are to be attached is as clearly seen in the nominative as in any other case.

This is not true of the third declension.

Nouns of the third declension show great variety in the nominative form. The regular nominative ending for masculine and feminine nouns is **-s**, but in some cases the **-s** is wanting, and in others it combines with the final letter of the stem in such fashion as to disguise the stem of the word altogether. In order to decline a noun of this declension, therefore, it is necessary to know not only its nominative, but also the principles which have operated to alter the stem as it appears in the nominative. If these principles are understood, the stem can then be discovered in each instance and the terminations for the other cases attached directly to it. Thus, in the word **borax** (nom.) the stem to which the endings for the other cases are added is **borac-**, which at first sight is not discoverable in the nominative. But when it is understood that the nominative **borax** is simply the result of attaching the nominative case-ending **-s** to the stem **borac-** (**borac + s = borax**), then it becomes possible to discover the stem in the nominative form itself.

The following are the principles governing the formation of the nominative.

Stems of the third declension are of two sorts: those ending in a consonant, and those ending in -i.

### CONSONANT STEMS

Consonant stems may end in any one of the consonants **b, p, g, c, d, t, l, r, n, or s**. The changes that take place in forming the nominative will be understood more readily if these consonants are grouped according to the classification on page 1.

### LABIAL MUTES

If the stem ends in **b** or **p**, the nominative is formed by adding **-s** directly to the stem. If the vowel in the last syllable of the stem is **i**, it is usually changed to **e** in the nominative. Thus, by cutting off the genitive termination **-is** from the word **adipis** we find the stem **adip-**. The nominative is then formed by adding **-s** and altering the **i** in the last syllable of the stem to **e**, resulting in the form **adepts**.

Nouns of this class are feminine.

**adepts, lard; stem, adip-**

#### SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> adepts	<i>lard</i>
<i>Gen.</i> adipis	<i>of lard</i>
<i>Acc.</i> adipem	<i>lard</i>
<i>Abl.</i> adipe	<i>with, by, from, in lard</i>

#### PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> adipes	<i>lards</i>
<i>Gen.</i> adipum	<i>of lards</i>
<i>Acc.</i> adipes	<i>lards</i>
<i>Abl.</i> adipibus	<i>with, by, from, in lards</i>

The terminations of the third declension are seen to be:

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> -s	-es
<i>Gen.</i> -is	-um
<i>Acc.</i> -em	-es
<i>Abl.</i> -e	-ibus

Observe that the nominative and accusative plural are alike.

Observe that the accusative singular ends in -m as did the same case in the first and second declensions.

Observe that the accusative plural ends in -s as did the same case in the first and second declensions.

Observe that the genitive plural ends in -um as did the same case in the first and second declensions; but that in the first the -um was preceded by -ar- and in the second by -or-. The genitive plural of all nouns, whatever the declension, ends in -um.

#### GUTTURAL MUTES

If the stem ends in *g* or *c*, the nominative ending -s combines with the *g* or *c* of the stem to form *x*. If the vowel in the last syllable of the stem is *i*, it is sometimes changed to *e* in the nominative.

Nouns of this class are feminine; but *cortex*, *bark*, and *latex*, *milk-juice*, are masculine.

**nux, nut; stem, nuc-**

#### SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> nux	a nut
<i>Gen.</i> nucis	of a nut
<i>Acc.</i> nucem	a nut
<i>Abl.</i> nuce	with, from, by, in a nut

## PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> nuces	<i>nuts</i>
<i>Gen.</i> nucum	<i>of nuts</i>
<i>Acc.</i> nuces	<i>nuts</i>
<i>Abl.</i> nucibus	<i>with, by, from, in nuts</i>

## VOCABULARY

borax, borācis, <sup>1</sup> f., <i>borax</i>	calcium, -i, n., <i>calcium</i>
ammonium, -i, n., <i>ammonium</i>	latex, laticis, m., <i>milk-juice</i>
cortex, corticis, m., <i>bark</i>	zincum, -i, n., <i>zinc</i>
ergota, -ae, f., <i>ergot</i>	leptandra, -ae, f., <i>leptandra</i>
smilax, smilācis, f., <i>smilax</i>	krameria, -ae, f., <i>rhatany</i>
euonymus, -i, f., <i>euonymus</i>	calx, calcis, f., <i>lime</i>
radix, radicis, f., <i>root</i>	magnesium, -i, n., <i>magnesium</i>
taraxacum, -i, n., <i>dandelion</i>	misce, verb, 2 (imp., 2d, sing., act.), <i>mix</i>
nux, nucis, f., <i>nut</i>	divide, verb, 3 (pres., imp., 2d, sing., act.), <i>divide</i>
filix, filicis, f., <i>fern</i>	quattuor, indecl. numeral, <i>four</i>
appendix, appendicis, f., <i>ap- pendix</i>	quinque, indecl. numeral, <i>five</i>
pix, picis, f., <i>tar</i>	in, prep. with acc., <i>into</i>
ferrum, -i, n., <i>iron</i>	

## PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX

A noun limiting another noun is put in the genitive case. The genitive expresses those relations between two nouns which are expressed in English by the preposition *of*.

The genitive is used to denote the material of which a substance consists.

<sup>1</sup> The genitive of nouns of the third declension is given in full in this and succeeding vocabularies. In the general vocabulary at the end of the book only the ending with such part of the stem as may undergo change or may alter accent is given.

**tinctura opii, *tincture of opium***

This use of the genitive is very common in pharmaceutical titles. It is the general rule that the nominative precedes the genitive of material. But in titles of chemical salts the genitive of material regularly precedes the nominative. This difference in word order is not due to a principle of language; it is merely a matter of classification for the purpose of bringing together alphabetically in the Pharmacopoeia the various salts of metals.

**EXERCISES****I. Translate into English:**

(1) Corticis; (2) calcem; (3) appendices; (4) radicum; (5) nucibus; (6) syrupo picis; (7) extractum euonymi; (8) divide in capsulas quattuor; (9) adde phosphorum et calcem; (10) misce et divide in pilulas quinque.

**II. Translate into Latin:**

(1) Of nuts; (2) iron (acc.); (3) of borax; (4) bark (acc.); (5) milk-juice of opium; (6) tincture of rhatany; (7) add syrup of blackberry; (8) divide into pills; (9) mix and divide into four capsules; (10) take extract of ergot and wine.

## LESSON 7

### THIRD DECLENSION (continued)

#### DENTAL MUTES

If the stem ends in **d** or **t**, the nominative is formed by adding **-s** to the stem and dropping **d** or **t**. If the vowel in the last syllable of the stem is **i**, it is sometimes changed to **e** in the nominative.

Nouns in **-as** or **-is** denoting acid radicals are masculine; most others are feminine.

**acetas, acetate; stem, acetat-**

#### SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> acetas	<i>acetate</i>
<i>Gen.</i> acetatis	<i>of acetate</i>
<i>Acc.</i> acetatem	<i>acetate</i>
<i>Abl.</i> acetate	<i>with, by, from, in acetate</i>

#### PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> acetates	<i>acetates</i>
<i>Gen.</i> acetatum	<i>of acetates</i>
<i>Acc.</i> acetates	<i>acetates</i>
<i>Abl.</i> acetatibus	<i>with, by, from, in acetates</i>

**iris, iris; stem, irid-**

#### SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> iris	<i>iris</i>
<i>Gen.</i> iridis	<i>of iris</i>
<i>Acc.</i> iridem	<i>iris</i>
<i>Abl.</i> iride	<i>with, from, by, in iris</i>



## PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> irides	<i>irises</i>
<i>Gen.</i> iridum	<i>of irises</i>
<i>Acc.</i> irides	<i>irises</i>
<i>Abl.</i> iridibus	<i>with, by, from, in irises</i>

There is no certain means of telling from the nominative whether the stem ends in *d* or *t*. It is worth observing, however, that nouns denoting acid radicals have their stem in *t*, while botanical and zoological names have their stem in *d*.

## LIQUIDS

If the stem ends in *l* or *r* the nominative is the same as the stem without termination.

Nouns ending in *-or* are masculine; those ending in *-l* are neuter, except *sal*, *salt*, masculine.

*liquor, fluid; stem, liquor-*

## SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> liquor	<i>fluid</i>
<i>Gen.</i> liquoris	<i>of fluid</i>
<i>Acc.</i> liquorem	<i>fluid</i>
<i>Abl.</i> liquore	<i>with, by, from, in fluid</i>

## PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> liquores	<i>fluids</i>
<i>Gen.</i> liquorum	<i>of fluids</i>
<i>Acc.</i> liquores	<i>fluids</i>
<i>Abl.</i> liquoribus	<i>with, by, from, in fluids</i>

*alcohol, alcohol; stem, alcohol-*

## SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> alcohol	<i>alcohol</i>
<i>Gen.</i> alcoholis	<i>of alcohol</i>
<i>Acc.</i> alcoholem	<i>alcohol</i>
<i>Abl.</i> alcohole	<i>with, by, from, in alcohol</i>

## PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> alcoholes	<i>alcohols</i>
<i>Gen.</i> alcoholum	<i>of alcohols</i>
<i>Acc.</i> alcoholes	<i>alcohols</i>
<i>Abl.</i> alcoholibus	<i>with, by, from, in alcohols</i>

## NASALS

If the stem ends in **n**, either the **n** is dropped to form the nominative, or the nominative is the same as the stem. If the vowel in the last syllable of the stem is **i**, it is usually changed to **e** in the nominative.

Nouns whose nominative ends in **-io** are feminine.

lotio, *lotion*; stem, lotion-

## SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> lotio	<i>lotion</i>
<i>Gen.</i> lotionis	<i>of lotion</i>
<i>Acc.</i> lotionem	<i>lotion</i>
<i>Abl.</i> lotionē	<i>with, by, from, in lotion</i>

## PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> lotiones	<i>lotions</i>
<i>Gen.</i> lotionum	<i>of lotions</i>
<i>Acc.</i> lotiones	<i>lotions</i>
<i>Abl.</i> lotionibus	<i>with, by, from, in lotions</i>

albumen, *albumen*; stem, albumin-

## SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> albumen	<i>albumen</i>
<i>Gen.</i> albuminis	<i>of albumen</i>
<i>Acc.</i> albuminem	<i>albumen</i>
<i>Abl.</i> albumine	<i>with, by, from, in albumen</i>

## PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> albumines	<i>albumens</i>
<i>Gen.</i> albuminum	<i>of albumens</i>
<i>Acc.</i> albumines	<i>albumens</i>
<i>Abl.</i> albuminibus	<i>with, by, from, in albumens</i>

Somewhat irregular are the nasal stems *hirudin-*, *mucilagin-*, *plumbagin-*, *plantagin-*, *solidagin-*, *tussilagin-*, *ustilagin-*. In these the nominative is formed by altering the *-in-* of the stem to *-o*. Thus, *hirudo*, *hirudinis*.

## VOCABULARY

<i>sulphas</i> , <i>sulphātis</i> , m., <i>sulphate</i>	<i>elixir</i> , <i>elixiris</i> , n., <i>elixir</i>
<i>phosphas</i> , <i>phosphātis</i> , m., <i>phosphate</i>	<i>color</i> , <i>colōris</i> , m., <i>color</i>
<i>nitras</i> , <i>nitrātis</i> , m., <i>nitrate</i>	<i>papāver</i> , <i>papaveris</i> , n., <i>poppy</i>
<i>carbonas</i> , <i>carbonātis</i> , m., <i>carbonate</i>	<i>piper</i> , <i>piperis</i> , n., <i>pepper</i>
<i>sulphis</i> , <i>sulphītis</i> , m., <i>sulphite</i>	<i>sulphur</i> , <i>sulphuris</i> , n., <i>sulphur</i>
<i>nitris</i> , <i>nitritis</i> , m., <i>nitrite</i>	<i>chloral</i> , <i>chloralis</i> , n., <i>chloral</i>
<i>helonias</i> , <i>heloniadis</i> , f., <i>helonias</i>	<i>menthol</i> , <i>menthōlis</i> , n., <i>menthol</i>
<i>aletris</i> , <i>aletridis</i> , f., <i>aletris</i>	<i>sal</i> , <i>salis</i> , m., <i>salt</i>
<i>cantharis</i> , <i>cantharidis</i> , f., <i>cantharides</i>	<i>albūmen</i> , <i>albuminis</i> , n., <i>albumen</i>
<i>albūmen</i> , <i>albuminis</i> , n., <i>alum</i>	<i>semen</i> , <i>seminis</i> , n., <i>seed</i>
<i>gramma</i> , <i>grammatis</i> , n., (see lesson 10), <i>gram</i>	<i>para</i> , verb, 1 (pres., imp., 2d, sing., act.), <i>prepare</i>
	<i>in</i> , prep. with abl., <i>on</i> , <i>in</i> (as distinguished from <i>into</i> )

## PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX

The genitive case is used to denote the whole of which a part is taken.

*opii gramma*, a gram of opium

This use of the genitive is most frequent in prescription writing. In a prescription, every ingredient is given in the genitive, where

the genitive indicates the whole of which a specified amount, represented by numerical symbols, is to be taken.

### EXERCISES

#### I. Translate into English:

(1) Sulphitem; (2) papaveris; (3) colorum; (4) heloniade; (5) phosphates; (6) zinci sulphatem; (7) magnesii citratis; (8) recipe elixirem ferri; (9) adde chloralis gramma; (10) recipe zinci carbonatis grammata duo (two) et aquae camphorae grammata quattuor.

#### II. Translate into Latin:

(1) Of nitrate; (2) pepper (acc.); (3) colors (acc.); (4) of poppies; (5) plaster of cantharides; (6) syrup of helonias; (7) add extract of leptandra; (8) prepare an emulsion; (9) five grams of tar; (10) take two grams of calcium phosphate and four grams of ammonium sulphate.

## LESSON 8

### THIRD DECLENSION (continued)

#### SPIRANT

If the stem ends in *s*, the nominative is the same as the stem. The *s* of the stem becomes *r* between two vowels, so that in these nouns the stem is discoverable only in the nominative—just the reverse of the case with all other consonant stems.

*flos, flower; stem, flor-*

#### SINGULAR

<i>Nom. flos</i>	<i>flower</i>
<i>Gen. floris</i>	<i>of flower</i>
<i>Acc. florem</i>	<i>flower</i>
<i>Abl. flore</i>	<i>with, by, from, in flower</i>

#### PLURAL

<i>Nom. flores</i>	<i>flowers</i>
<i>Gen. florum</i>	<i>of flowers</i>
<i>Acc. flores</i>	<i>flowers</i>
<i>Abl. floribus</i>	<i>with, by, from, in flowers</i>

#### I-STEMS

A certain class of words of the third declension is known as *i*-stems,<sup>1</sup> in which there is no increase in the number of syllables in the oblique cases over the number of syllables in the nominative.

<sup>1</sup> It is necessary to make this explanation of the stem in its technical sense in order to account for the difference between this class of words and consonant stems. But no confusion need arise if the foot note on page 9 is consulted.

The case endings combine with the final *i-* of the stem to form one syllable (except in the genitive plural). The only peculiarity of the declension to be noted is that the genitive plural ends in **-ium** instead of **-um**. The accusative plural may have **-is** instead of **-es**, but the **-es** is usually employed in pharmaceutical words. The ablative singular may end in **-i**.

**febris, fever; stem, febr-**

**SINGULAR**

<i>Nom.</i> febris	<i>fever</i>
<i>Gen.</i> febris	<i>of fever</i>
<i>Acc.</i> febrem	<i>fever</i>
<i>Abl.</i> febre (-i)	<i>with, by, from, in fever</i>

**PLURAL**

<i>Nom.</i> febres	<i>fevers</i>
<i>Gen.</i> febrium	<i>of fevers</i>
<i>Acc.</i> febres (-is)	<i>fevers</i>
<i>Abl.</i> febribus	<i>with, by, from, in fevers</i>

**MIXED STEMS**

A few nouns whose nominative is formed in accordance with the principles given for consonant stems have **-ium** in the genitive plural and either **-is** or **-es** in the accusative plural. Those in common use are:

**pars, partis, f., part**  
**nox, noctis, f., night**

**VOCABULARY**

<b>genus, generis, n., genus</b>	<b>fiant, verb, irreg. (pres., subj.,</b>
<b>corpus, corporis, n., body</b>	<b>3d, plur., act., with pass. mean-</b>
<b>hydrargyrum, -i, n., mercury</b>	<b>ing), let (them) be made</b>
<b>mas, maris, m., male</b>	<b>filtra, verb, 1 (pres., imp., 2d,</b>
<b>os, oris, n., mouth</b>	<b>sing., act.) filter</b>

suppositorium, -i, n., <i>suppository</i>	pulverĕtur, verb, 1 (pres., subj., 3d, sing., pass.), <i>let (it) be pulverized</i>
digitālis, digitālis, f., <i>digitalis</i>	
coptis, coptis, f., <i>coptis</i>	
dosis, dosis, f., <i>dose</i>	repetātur, verb, 3 (pres., subj., 3d, sing., pass.), <i>let (it) be repeated</i>
oxidum, -i, n., <i>oxide</i>	
hydrastis, hydrastis, f., <i>hydrastis</i>	
unguentum, -i, n., <i>ointment</i>	solvātur, verb, 3 (pres., subj., 3d, sing., pass.), <i>let (it) be dissolved</i>
sināpis, sināpis, f., <i>mustard</i>	
belladonna, -ae, f., <i>belladonna</i>	
quinīna, -ae, f., <i>quinine</i>	e or ex, prep. with abl., <i>from</i>
fac, verb, 3 (irreg., pres., imp., 2d, sing., act.), <i>make</i>	according to
cum, prep., with abl., <i>with</i>	pro, prep. with abl., <i>for, in proportion to</i>

## PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX

The ablative case has a greater variety of uses than any other case, but its main use in pharmaceutical Latin is with prepositions.

*aqua cum creta, water with chalk*

When a preposition governs a title consisting of a noun limited by a genitive (of material), the genitive remains unchanged, the limited noun alone being dependent upon the preposition.

*creta cum syrupo acaciae, chalk with syrup of acacia*

Other uses of the ablative may be learned best as idioms. They will be given in the vocabularies with such explanations as may seem helpful to the understanding of them.

## EXERCISES

## I. Translate into English:

- (1) Unguentum hydrargyri; (2) fac unguentum quinae; (3) hydrargyrum cum creta; (4) cum magnesi oxido; (5) fiant

quattuor doses; (6) dosis repetatur; (7) pilulae aloes cum ferro; (8) misce unguentum hydrargyri oxidi et calcii sulphatem; (9) detur tinctura digitalis; (10) fac quinque suppositoria.

II. Translate into Latin:

(1) Ten grams of lime water; (2) aloes with myrrh; (3) take four pills; (4) let ointment of nitrate of mercury be made; (5) filter tincture of hydrastis; (6) add sulphate of magnesium; (7) let a dose of elixir of blackberry be given; (8) let the dose be repeated; (9) let a pill of phosphorus be given through the mouth; (10) make a mustard plaster.



## LESSON 9

### FOURTH AND FIFTH DECLENSIONS

#### FOURTH DECLENSION

Nouns of the fourth declension end in **-us**.

Nouns of the fourth declension in **-us** are masculine, except **acus**, *needle*, and **manus**, *hand*, which are feminine.

**fructus**, *fruit*; stem, **fruct-**

#### SINGULAR

<b>Nom.</b> fructus	<i>fruit</i>
<b>Gen.</b> fructus	<i>of fruit</i>
<b>Acc.</b> fructum	<i>fruit</i>
<b>Abl.</b> fructu	<i>with, by, from, in fruit</i>

#### PLURAL

<b>Nom.</b> fructus	<i>fruits</i>
<b>Gen.</b> fructuum	<i>of fruits</i>
<b>Acc.</b> fructus	<i>fruits</i>
<b>Abl.</b> fructibus	<i>with, by, from, in fruits</i>

The terminations of the fourth declension are seen to be:

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>Nom.</b> -us	-us
<b>Gen.</b> -us	-uum
<b>Acc.</b> -um	-us
<b>Abl.</b> -u	-ibus

Observe that in the singular the nominative and accusative endings are the same as in the second declension.

Observe that the nominative and genitive singular and the nominative and accusative plural are all alike.

Observe that the ablative plural is like the ablative plural of the third declension.

Observe that the accusative singular ends in **-m** as in masculine and feminine nouns of all other declensions.

Observe that the accusative plural ends in **-s** as in masculine and feminine nouns of all other declensions.

Observe that the genitive plural ends in **-um** as in all other declensions.

Observe that **u** appears in all forms except the ablative plural and that it precedes the **-um** of the genitive plural. The fourth declension is called the **u**-declension.

#### FIFTH DECLENSION

Nouns of the fifth declension end in **-es**.

Nouns of the fifth declension are feminine, except **dies**, **day**, which is either masculine or feminine.

**species, species; stem, specie-**

#### SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> species	<i>species</i>
<i>Gen.</i> speciei	<i>of species</i>
<i>Acc.</i> speciem	<i>species</i>
<i>Abl.</i> specie	<i>with, by, from, in species</i>

#### PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> species	<i>species</i>
<i>Gen.</i> specierum	<i>of species</i>
<i>Acc.</i> species	<i>species</i>
<i>Abl.</i> speciebus	<i>with, by, from, in species</i>

The terminations of the fifth declension are seen to be

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> -es	-es
<i>Gen.</i> -ei	-erum
<i>Acc.</i> -em	-es
<i>Abl.</i> -e	-ebus

Observe that the nominative singular and plural and the accusative plural are all alike.

Observe that the accusative singular ends in **-m** as in masculine and feminine nouns of all other declensions.

Observe that the accusative plural ends in **-s** as in masculine and feminine nouns of all other declensions.

Observe that the genitive plural ends in **-um** as in all other declensions; and that it ends in **-rum** as in the first and second declensions.

Observe that **e** appears in every form and is the vowel which precedes the **-rum** in the genitive plural. The fifth declension is called the **e**-declension.

There are very few nouns of the fifth declension.

#### VOCABULARY

<b>haustus</b> , -us, m., <i>drink, draught</i>	<b>ficus</b> , -us, f., <i>fig</i>
<b>potus</b> , -us, m., <i>drink</i>	<b>scabies</b> , -ei, f., <i>itch</i>
<b>dies</b> , -ei, m. or f., <i>day</i>	<b>bicarbonas, bicarbonātis</b> , m., <i>bi-carbonate</i>
<b>in dies</b> , <i>daily</i>	<b>phenol, phenōlis</b> , n., <i>phenol</i>
<b>bis, ter in dies</b> , <i>twice, thrice a day</i>	<b>asafoetida</b> , -ae, f., <i>asafoetida</i>
<b>quercus</b> , -us, f., <i>oak</i>	<b>octarius</b> , -i, m., <i>pint</i>
<b>spiritus</b> , -us, m., <i>spirit</i>	<b>ne, not</b> (used with imp. and subj. moods)
<b>glacies</b> , -ei, f., <i>ice</i>	<b>non, not</b>
<b>facies</b> , -ei, f., <i>face</i>	<b>sine</b> , prep. with abl., <i>without</i>
<b>chloridum</b> , -i, n., <i>chloride</i>	

sodium, -i, n., *sodium*  
 sex, indecl. numeral, *six*

dentur, verb, 1 (pres., subj., 3d,  
 plur., pass.), *let (them) be given*  
 decem, indecl. numeral, *ten*

### PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX

A verb agrees with its subject in number and person.

*pilula dentur, let a pill be given*  
*pilulae dentur, let pills be given*

A command is expressed in Latin either by the imperative mood or by the subjunctive mood.

Imp. *divide in pilulas, divide into pills*  
 Subj. *fiant pilulae, let pills be made*

These are the only uses of the Latin verb common in pharmaceutical Latin. Observe that the subject of the imperative (*thou*) is never expressed.

### EXERCISES

#### I. Translate into English:

(1) Elixir ferri sine phosphatibus; (2) dosis ne repetatur; (3) sex capsulae dentur; (4) misce et fac haustum; (5) dentur spiritus ficus ter in dies post cibum; (6) dentur hydrargyri chloridum et sodii bicarbonas; (7) recipe magnesii sulphatis grammata decem; (8) divide corticem quercus in partes sex; (9) recipe extracti hyoscyami sex partes; (10) recipe resinae myrrhae sex partes et extracti opii quattuor partes et divide in decem suppositoria.

#### II. Translate into Latin:

(1) Let ten pills be made; (2) make five suppositories; (3) mix and make a draught; (4) divide into ten parts; (5) take four grains of calcium phosphate; (6) let tincture of belladonna be given twice a day before meals; (7) four species of digitalis; (8) let camphor water and syrup of squill be given; (9) mix a pint of water and ten grams of ammonia.

The following table of the terminations used in declension will show at a glance the likenesses and differences, and may be used for purposes of review or reference.

TABLE OF TERMINATIONS

	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5
<b>Singular:</b>					
Nom....	a	us (masc.) um (neut.)	varies	us	es
Gen....	ae	i	is	us	ei
Acc.....	am	um	em (masc. and fem.) like nom. (neut.)	um	em
Abl.....	a	o	e or i	u	e
<b>Plural:</b>					
Nom....	ae	i(masc.) a(neut.)	es (masc. and fem.) a, ia (neut.)	us	es
Gen....	arum	orum	um	uum	erum
Acc.....	as	os	es, is (masc. and fem.) like nom. (neut.)	us	es
Abl.....	is	is	ibus	ibus	ebus

LESSON 10  
IRREGULAR DECLENSION

GREEK NOUNS

In pharmaceutical Latin quite a number of nouns derived from the Greek retain some of their original Greek endings. They belong to the first, or the second, or the third declension.

GREEK NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

These retain their Greek endings in the singular only; the plural is just like the regular Latin declension.

**aloe, *aloe*; stem, *alo-***

SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> aloe	<i>aloe</i>
<i>Gen.</i> aloes	<i>of aloe</i>
<i>Acc.</i> aloem	<i>aloe</i>
<i>Abl.</i> aloe	<i>with, by, from, in aloe</i>

Other nouns of this type in common use are: **mastiche, statice**. All nouns of this type are feminine.

GREEK NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

These differ from the regular Latin declension only in the nominative and the accusative singular; the other forms in the singular and all plural forms are just like the regular Latin declension.

The nominative singular masculine ending **-us** is replaced by **-os**; the nominative singular neuter ending **-um** is replaced by **-on**; the accusative singular ending for both masculine and neuter is **-on**.

**prinos**, *black-alder*; stem, **prin-**

## SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> <b>prinos</b>	<i>black-alder</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <b>prini</b>	<i>of black-alder</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <b>prinon</b>	<i>black-alder</i>
<i>Abl.</i> <b>prino</b>	<i>with, by, from, in black-alder</i>

Nouns of this type ending in **-os** are masculine; those ending in **-on** are neuter.

## GREEK NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

These have their nominative in **-a**; the stem ends in **t-** (dropped to form the nominative) to which the case endings are added regularly. Thus, **enema**, **enematis**. The declension is perfectly regular except for the nominative.

All nouns of this type are neuter.

Those in common use are:

**aspidosperma**, **aspidospermatis** (stem, **aspidospermat-**), n.  
*quebracho*

**cataplasma**, **cataplasmatiss** (stem, **cataplasmat-**), n., *poultice*

**gargarisma**, **gargarismatis** (stem, **gargarismat-**), n. *gargle*

**gramma**, **grammatis** (stem, **grammat-**), n., *gram*

**physostigma**, **physostigmatis** (stem, **physostigmat-**), n., *physo-  
stigma*

**plasma**, **plasmatis** (stem, **plasmat-**), n., *non-fatty ointment*

**rhizoma**, **rhizomatis** (stem, **rhizomat-**), n., *rhizome*

**theobroma**, **theobromatis** (stem, **theobromat-**), n., *cocoa*

## IRREGULAR NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

There are several nouns of the third declension which do not conform to the principles given above. Most of them are irregu-

lar only in the way in which they form the nominative. The case endings are the same as in the regular declension.

The following are those in common use:

caro, carnis (stem, carn-), f., *flesh, meat*  
 cocos, cocōis (stem, coco-), f., *cocoanut*  
 erigeron, erigerontis (stem, erigeront-), m., *fleabane*.  
 hepar, hepatis (stem, hepat-), n., *liver*  
 jecur, jecōris (stem, jecor-), n., *liver*  
 lac, lactis (stem, lact-), n., *milk*  
 nox, noctis (stem, noct-), f., *night*  
 os, oris (stem, or-), n., *mouth*  
 os, ossis (stem, oss-) n., *bone*  
 pulvis, pulveris (stem, pulver-), m., *powder*  
 rhus, rhois (stem, rho-), f., *sumach*

#### INDECLINABLE NOUNS

Many nouns derived from modern languages are used in Latin prescriptions without any change of form for the several cases. Strictly speaking, these are for the most part not Latin words, but since they are used in connection with Latin words it is convenient to speak of them simply as indeclinable nouns. It should not be understood that an indeclinable noun is not subject to the same principles of case use as declinable nouns, but merely that it does not alter its form to show case.

All indeclinable nouns are neuter.

#### VOCABULARY

agar-agar, n., indecl., *agar-agar* mel, mellis, n., *honey*  
 buchu, n., indecl., *buchu* lac, lactis, n., *milk*  
 curāre, n., indecl., *curare* fel, fellis, n., *gall, bile*  
 gambir, n., indecl., *pale catechu* cochleāre, cochleāris, n., *spoon*  
 diachylon, n., indecl., *diachylon* oleum, -i, n., *oil*



<b>gummi</b> , n., indecl., <i>gum</i>	<b>magnesium</b> , -i, n., <i>magnesium</i>
<b>matico</b> , n., indecl., <i>matico</i>	<b>infusum</b> , -i, n., <i>infusion</i>
<b>sabal</b> , n., indecl., <i>saw palmetto</i>	<b>granum</b> , -i, n., <i>grain</i>
<b>sago</b> , n., indecl., <i>sago</i>	<b>mastica</b> , verb, 1 (pres., imp., 2d, sing., act.), <i>chew</i>
<b>sassafras</b> , n., indecl., <i>sassafras</i>	<b>septem</b> , indecl. numeral, <i>seven</i>
<b>sumbul</b> , n., indecl., <i>musk root</i>	<b>octo</b> , indecl. numeral, <i>eight</i>
<b>tolu</b> , n., indecl., <i>tolu</i>	

## EXERCISES

## I. Translate into English:

(1) Tinctura buchu; (2) cochleäre lactis; (3) syrupus sabal cum tolu; (4) capsulae mel et sago; (5) infusi sassafras; (6) recipe unguentum diachylon; (7) dentur pilulae matico; (8) misce extractum sumbul et divide in quattuor pilulas; (9) repetatur dosis gambir; (10) mastica agar-agar grana decem ter in dies ante cibum.

## II. Translate into Latin:

(1) Extract of sumbul; (2) of syrup of sabal; (3) a spoon of honey; (4) sago with sassafras; (5) tincture of curare; (6) six spoons of emulsion of gambir; (7) take ten grams of sumbul and mix with honey; (8) lime water with milk; (9) take seven grains of buchu; (10) take seven grains of sumbul and divide into four pills.

## LESSON II

### ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are declined like nouns.

They are divided according to their declension into two classes: adjectives of the first and second declension, and adjectives of the third declension.

There are no adjectives of the fourth and fifth declensions.

The first and second declensions are used together for one class of adjectives in order to supply forms for all three genders. It has already been pointed out that nouns of the first declension are feminine, those of the second declension masculine or neuter. The forms of the first declension therefore are used for the feminine of the adjective and those of the second declension for the masculine and the neuter.

The declension of an adjective conforms strictly to the declension of nouns, but it is best given in full to show its three genders:

**albus, white; stem, alb-**

#### SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> albus	alba	album
<i>Gen.</i> albi	albae	albi
<i>Acc.</i> album	album	album
<i>Abl.</i> albo	alba	albo

#### PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> albi	albae	alba
<i>Gen.</i> alborum	albarum	alborum
<i>Acc.</i> albos	albas	alba
<i>Abl.</i> albis	albis	albis

A few adjectives of the first and second declensions have the masculine singular ending in *-er* instead of *-us*. The *r* of this ending belongs to the stem of the word, but the *e* does not and is therefore dropped from all other forms than the nominative singular masculine. Thus, *ruber* is the nominative singular masculine from the stem *rubr-*, to which the terminations of all other forms are added regularly.

The only adjectives of this type in common use are:

*ruber, rubra, rubrum, red*  
*niger, nigra, nigrum, black*  
*glaber, glabra, glabrum, hairless*

Adjectives of the third declension are declined like the *i*-stems (see above). That is, they have *-i* in the ablative singular, *-ium* in the genitive plural, and *-ia* in the nominative and accusative plural neuter, and either *-is* or *-es* in the accusative plural masculine and feminine.

Adjectives of the third declension do not show gender as accurately as adjectives of the first and second declension. Only in the nominative and accusative cases can it be distinguished, and not always then is it clearly distinguishable. Only one adjective used in pharmaceutical Latin has three nominative endings to show the three genders—*acer*.

*acer, sharp; stem, acri-*

#### SINGULAR

<i>Nom. acer</i>	<i>acris</i>	<i>acre</i>
<i>Gen. acris</i>	<i>acris</i>	<i>acris</i>
<i>Acc. acrem</i>	<i>acrem</i>	<i>acre</i>
<i>Abl. acri</i>	<i>acri</i>	<i>acri</i>

#### PLURAL

<i>Nom. acres</i>	<i>acres</i>	<i>acria</i>
<i>Gen. acrium</i>	<i>acrium</i>	<i>acrium</i>
<i>Acc. acris (-es)</i>	<i>acris (-es)</i>	<i>acria</i>
<i>Abl. acribus</i>	<i>acribus</i>	<i>acribus</i>

Observe that the genitive and ablative are identical in both numbers for all genders, and that only in the nominative singular is there a difference between masculine and feminine forms.

Many adjectives have only two terminations for gender, the masculine and feminine being identical throughout. As in the first class, only in the nominative and accusative cases is the neuter distinguished by a different form.

**dulcis, sweet; stem, dulci-**

**SINGULAR**

Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i> dulcis	dulce
<i>Gen.</i> dulcis	dulci
<i>Acc.</i> dulcem	dulce
<i>Abl.</i> dulci	dulci

**PLURAL**

<i>Nom.</i> dulces	dulcia
<i>Gen.</i> dulcium	dulcium
<i>Acc.</i> dulcis (-es)	dulcia
<i>Abl.</i> dulcibus	dulcibus

Many adjectives have but one termination for the three genders in all cases except the accusative singular and the nominative and accusative plural. These end in **-or**, or **-x**, or **-ns**.

**absorbens, absorbent; stem, absorbent-**

**Masc., Fem., and Neut.**

**SINGULAR**

**PLURAL**

<i>Nom.</i> absorbens	absorbentes (neut., absorbentia)
<i>Gen.</i> absorbentis	absorbentium
<i>Acc.</i> absorbentem (neut., absorbens)	absorbentes (neut., absorbentia)
<i>Abl.</i> absorbenti	absorbentibus

The only adjectives ending in *-or* in common use are compounds of *color*, *color*. They are *bicolor*, *two-colored*; *tricolor*, *three-colored*; *multicolor*, *many-colored*; *discolor*, *discolored*; *versicolor*, *variegated*.

The following adjectives ending in *-x* are in common use:

*simplex*, *simple*  
*triplex*, *triple*  
*quadruplex*, *quadruple*

Adjectives ending in *-ns* form a large group. They are all in reality present participles rather than adjectives, but they are treated as adjectives because their use as participles is rare in pharmaceutical Latin. (See lesson 15.)

## VOCABULARY

<i>aceticus</i> , -a, -um, adj., <i>acetic</i>	<i>concentrātus</i> , -a, -um, adj., <i>concentrated</i>
<i>amārus</i> , -a, -um, adj., <i>bitter</i>	<i>aromaticus</i> , -a, -um, adj., <i>aromatic</i>
<i>compositus</i> , -a, -um, adj., <i>compound</i>	<i>aequālis</i> , -e, adj., <i>equal</i>
<i>camphorātus</i> , -a, -um, adj., <i>camphorated</i>	<i>deodorātus</i> , -a, -um, adj., <i>deodorized</i>
<i>antisepticus</i> , -a, -um, adj., <i>antiseptic</i>	<i>talis</i> , -e, adj., <i>such</i>
<i>destillātus</i> , -a, -um, adj., <i>distilled</i>	<i>solubilis</i> , -e, adj., <i>soluble</i>
<i>fermentātus</i> , -a, -um, adj., <i>fermented</i>	<i>sterilis</i> , -e, adj., <i>sterile</i>
<i>laxativus</i> , -a, -um, adj., <i>laxative</i>	<i>aperiens</i> , adj., <i>aperient</i>
<i>phosphoricus</i> , -a, -um, adj., <i>phosphoric</i>	<i>effervescens</i> , adj., <i>effervescent</i>
<i>granulātus</i> , -a, -um, adj., <i>granulated</i>	<i>astringens</i> , adj., <i>astringent</i>
<i>siccus</i> , -a, -um, adj., <i>dry</i>	<i>purgans</i> , adj., <i>purgative</i>
	<i>pro re nata</i> , <i>occasionally</i>
	<i>quantum sufficiat</i> , <i>a sufficient quantity</i> (literally, <i>as much as suffices</i> )
	<i>bene</i> , adv., <i>well</i>

## PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX

An adjective agrees in gender, number, and case with the noun it limits.

**tinctura aromatica**, *an aromatic tincture*

**syrupi aromatici**, *of an aromatic syrup*

**spiritus ammoniae aromaticus**, *aromatic spirit of ammonia*

Observe that in the third example the adjective takes the gender, number, and case of **spiritus**, not of **ammoniae**. It cannot be determined from the order of words which noun an adjective limits, but only from the meaning. Here, it is the spirit which is aromatic, not the ammonia.

An adjective regularly follows the noun which it limits, but in titles involving a genitive (of material), the genitive may stand between the noun and its adjective.

## EXERCISES

## I. Translate into English:

(1) Liquor antisepticus; (2) amygdala amara; (3) aquam destillatam; (4) partes aequales; (5) pulvis effervescens compositus; (6) ferri sulphas granulatus; (7) vini rubri; (8) tinctura opii camphorata; (9) ferri citras solubilis; (10) tinctura opii deodorati.

## II. Translate into Latin:

(1) Mineral water; (2) of white wine; (3) aperient water (acc.); (4) ten equal parts; (5) purgative powder; (6) concentrated extract of digitalis; (7) equal parts of tincture of belladonna and of elixir of iron; (8) bitter wine of iron; (9) compound laxative pills; (10) take ten grams of granulated sulphate of iron.

## LESSON 12

### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are capable of another form of inflection known as comparison.

As in English, there are three degrees of comparison: the *positive*, the *comparative*, the *superlative*.

The positive is the form already discussed under the declension of adjectives.

The comparative is regularly formed by adding to the stem of the positive **-ior** (masculine and feminine), **-ius** (neuter). Thus: the stem of the positive **purus** is **pur-**; the comparative is **purior**, **-ius**.

The superlative is regularly formed by adding **-issimus**, **-a**, **-um**, to the stem of the positive. Thus: the stem of the positive **purus** is **pur-**; the superlative is **purissimus**, **-a**, **-um**.

Adjectives whose nominative ends in **-er** form their superlative by adding **-rimus** directly to the nominative instead of to the stem. Thus: the superlative of **acer** is **acerrimus**, **-a**, **-um**. The comparative of these adjectives is regular (**acrior**, **-ius**).

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<b>purus</b> , <b>-a</b> , <b>-um</b> , <i>pure</i>	<b>purior</b> , <b>-ius</b>	<b>purissimus</b> , <b>-a</b> , <b>-um</b>
<b>dulcis</b> , <b>-e</b> , <i>sweet</i>	<b>dulcior</b> , <b>-ius</b>	<b>dulcissimus</b> , <b>-a</b> , <b>-um</b>
<b>mitis</b> , <b>-e</b> , <i>mild</i>	<b>mitior</b> , <b>-ius</b>	<b>mitissimus</b> , <b>-a</b> , <b>-um</b>
<b>recens</b> , <i>fresh</i>	<b>recentior</b> , <b>-ius</b>	<b>recentissimus</b> , <b>-a</b> , <b>-um</b>
<b>acer</b> , <b>-cris</b> , <b>-cre</b> , <i>sharp</i>	<b>acrior</b> , <b>-ius</b>	<b>acerrimus</b> , <b>-a</b> , <b>-um</b>

## IRREGULAR COMPARISON

Several adjectives are irregular in comparison. They are the same adjectives as those irregularly compared in English.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
bonus, -a, -um, <i>good</i>	melior, -ius	optimus, -a, -um
malus, -a, -um, <i>bad</i>	peior, -ius	pessimus, -a, -um
magnus, -a, -um, <i>great</i>	maior, -ius	maximus, -a, -um
parvus, -a, -um, <i>small</i>	minor, minus	minimus, -a, -um
multus, -a, -um, <i>much</i>	plus (neuter only)	plurimus, -a, -um
multi, -ae, -a, <i>many</i>	plures, -a	plurimi, -ae, -a

## DECLENSION OF COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS

The comparative forms are declined according to the third declension like adjectives of two terminations, except that they do not follow the i-stem endings.

**fortior, stronger; stem, fortior-**

## SINGULAR

Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i> fortior	fortius
<i>Gen.</i> fortioris	fortioris
<i>Acc.</i> fortio <b>rem</b>	fortius
<i>Abl.</i> fortio <b>re</b>	fortio <b>re</b>

## PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> fortio <b>res</b>	fortio <b>ra</b>
<i>Gen.</i> fortio <b>rum</b>	fortio <b>rum</b>
<i>Acc.</i> fortio <b>res</b>	fortio <b>ra</b>
<i>Abl.</i> fortio <b>ribus</b>	fortio <b>ribus</b>

The superlative forms are declined regularly like adjectives of the first and second declensions.



## VOCABULARY

levis, -e, adj., <i>light</i>	aquōsus, -a, -um, adj., <i>aqueous</i>
benzoinātus, -a, -um, adj., <i>benzoinated</i>	flavus, -a, -um, adj., <i>yellow</i>
boricus, -a, -um, adj., <i>boric</i>	adjuvans, adj., <i>adjuvant</i>
carbolātus, -a, -um, adj., <i>car-</i> <i>bolized</i>	bulliens, adj., <i>boiling</i>
acidus, -a, -um, adj., <i>acid, sour</i>	viridis, -e, adj., <i>green</i>
amplus, -a, -um, adj., <i>large</i>	volatilis, -e, adj., <i>volatile</i>
mitis, -e, adj., <i>mild</i>	chlorinātus, -a, -um, adj., <i>chlori-</i> <i>nated</i>
flexilis, -e, adj., <i>flexible</i>	nitrosus, -a, -um, adj., <i>nitrous</i>
mollis, -e, adj., <i>soft</i>	ad libitum, <i>as much as you please</i>
canadensis, -e, adj., <i>Canadian</i>	fiat lege artis, <i>let it be made ac-</i> <i>cording to the rules of the art</i>
citrātus, -a, -um, adj., <i>citrated</i>	alternis horis, <i>every other hour</i>
inspissātus, -a, -um, adj., <i>inspissated</i>	

## PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX

The use of the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives is the same as in English. The principle of the agreement of an adjective with its noun is not affected by the degree of comparison. The most frequent occurrence of other degrees of comparison than the positive is in the use of *fortis* to denote the strength of a preparation.

aqua ammoniae fortis, *strong water of ammonia*  
aqua ammoniae fortior, *stronger water of ammonia*  
aqua ammoniae fortissima, *strongest water of ammonia*

## EXERCISES

## I. Translate into English:

- (1) Extractum purissimum; (2) liquorem fortiorem; (3) acacia albissima; (4) vini albi optimi; (5) aqua amygdalae fortior;

(6) *ferri citras solubior*; (7) *oleum sinapis volatilissimum*; (8) *extractum hyoscyami acidum*; (9) *pilulas belladonnae minimas*; (10) *unguentum hydrargyri oxidi flavi mitis*.

II. Translate into Latin:

(1) White wine; (2) stronger oil (acc.); (3) the most soluble extract; (4) of a milder tincture; (5) ten smaller pills; (6) the reddest gum (abl.); (7) dispense (dispensa) in the largest capsules; (8) let the whitest emulsion of oil of bitter almond be made; (9) take a pint of the best wine; (10) add water of sufficient quantity.

## LESSON 13

### NUMERICAL ADJECTIVES

In pharmaceutical Latin numerals are almost invariably expressed in figures. The Latin words, therefore, are necessary only in the reading of a prescription, not in the writing of it. The list is given here for purposes of reference.

CARDINAL	ORDINAL
1. unus, -a, -um, <i>one</i>	primus, -a, -um, <i>first</i>
2. duo, duae, duo, <i>two</i>	secundus, <i>second</i>
3. tres, tria, <i>three</i>	tertius, <i>third</i>
4. quattuor	quartus
5. quinque	quintus
6. sex	sextus
7. septem	septimus
8. octo	octāvus
9. novem	nonus
10. decem	decimus
11. undecim	undecimus
12. duodecim	duodecimus
13. tredecim	tertius decimus
14. quattuordecim	quartus decimus
15. quindecim	quintus decimus
16. sedecim	sextus decimus
17. septendecim	septimus decimus
18. duodeviginti	duodevicesimus
19. undeviginti	undevicesimus
20. viginti	vicesimus
21. viginti unus, etc.	vicesimus primus, etc.

CARDINAL	ORDINAL
30. triginta	tricesimus
40. quadraginta	quadragesimus
50. quinquaginta	quingagesimus
60. sexaginta	sexagesimus
70. septuaginta	septuagesimus
80. octoginta	octogesimus
90. nonaginta	nonagesimus
100. centum	centesimus
101. centum unus, etc.	centesimus primus
200. ducenti, -ae, -a	ducentesimus
300. trecenti	trecentesimus
400. quadringenti	quadringentesimus
500. quingenti	quingentesimus
600. sescenti	sescentesimus
700. septingenti	septingentesimus
800. octingenti	octingentesimus
900. nongenti	nongentesimus
1,000. mille	millesimus
2,000. duo milia	bis millesimus
100,000. centum milia	centies millesimus
1,000,000. decies centēna milia	decies centies millesimus

Of the cardinals only **unus**, **duo**, **tres**, and the hundreds above **centum** are declined. **Mille** when used as a noun is declined.

The declension of the hundreds is regular.

The declension of **unus** is as follows:

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
<i>Nom.</i> unus	una	unum
<i>Gen.</i> unius	unius	unius
<i>Acc.</i> unum	unam	unum
<i>Abl.</i> uno	una	uno

Observe that it is regular in all cases except the genitive.

**Duo** is declined as follows:

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
<i>Nom.</i> duo	duae	duo
<i>Gen.</i> duorum	duarum	duorum
<i>Acc.</i> duos	duas	duo
<i>Abl.</i> duobus	duabus	duobus

Observe that the declension is regular except in the nominative and the ablative.

**Tres** is declined regularly like the plural of adjectives of the third declension which have two terminations.

**Milia** when used as a neuter noun is declined regularly according to the *i*-stems of the third declension: **milia**, **miliūm**, etc.

All ordinals are declined regularly like adjectives of the first and second declensions.

#### VOCABULARY

unus, -a, -um, adj., <i>one</i>	quintus, -a, -um, adj., <i>fifth</i>
duo, duae, duo, adj., <i>two</i>	sextus, -a, -um, adj., <i>sixth</i>
tres, tres, tria, adj., <i>three</i>	septimus, -a, -um, adj., <i>seventh</i>
novem, indecl. numeral, <i>nine</i>	octāvus, -a, -um, adj., <i>eighth</i>
duodecim, indecl. numeral, <i>twelve</i>	nonus, -a, -um, adj., <i>ninth</i>
quindecim, indecl. numeral, <i>fifteen</i>	decimus, -a, -um, adj., <i>tenth</i>
viginti, indecl. numeral, <i>twenty</i>	minimum, -i, <i>minim</i>
triginta, indecl. numeral, <i>thirty</i>	scrupulus, -i, m., <i>scruple</i>
quingenta, indecl. numeral, <i>fifty</i>	libra, -ae, f., <i>pound</i>
centum, indecl. numeral, <i>a hundred</i>	congius, -i, m., <i>gallon</i>
secundus, -a, -um, adj., <i>second</i>	applica, verb, 1 (pres., imp., 2d, sing., act.), <i>apply</i>
tertius, -a, -um, adj., <i>third</i>	cola, verb, 1 (pres., imp., 2d, sing., act.), <i>strain</i>
quartus, -a, -um, adj., <i>fourth</i>	dispensa, verb, 1 (pres., imp., 2d, sing., act.), <i>dispense</i>

## PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX

The rules for expressing fractions are:

1. *One-half* is expressed by the noun **semis**, **semissis** (abbreviated, **ss**) or by **dimidius**, **-a**, **-um**. If *one-half* is used alone, the neuter noun **dimidium**, **-i**, is employed.

2. In other fractions the numerator is expressed by a cardinal and the denominator by an ordinal, as in English. They are in the feminine gender to agree with the noun **pars**, **partis**, *part*. When the numerator is one, it is omitted and **pars** is expressed.

**tertia pars**, *one-third*

When the denominator is one greater than the numerator, the numerator only is expressed with **partes**.

**duae partes**, *two-thirds*

When the denominator is two or more greater than the numerator, both numerator and denominator are expressed and **partes** is omitted.

**tres septimae**, *three-sevenths*

## EXERCISES

## I. Translate into English:

(1) *Duae drachmae*; (2) *quinque unciae*; (3) *novem librae*; (4) *duodecim scrupuli*; (5) *tres drachmae et quattuor scrupuli*; (6) *quarta pars*; (7) *vicesima pars*; (8) *duae quintae*; (9) *octo decimae*; (10) *duae unciae cum semisse*; (11) *quattuor drachmas et dimidias*; (12) *octo grammata et duae decimae*.

## II. Translate into Latin:

(1) Two ounces; (2) seven drachms; (3) four scruples; (4) twenty pounds; (5) one-third; (6) two-thirds; (7) five-sevenths; (8) three and a half grains; (9) five and one-third drachms; (10) four ounces, five drachms, two scruples, ten and a half grains.

## LESSON 14

### INFLECTION OF VERBS

The conjugation of a Latin verb involves a much more extended use of inflection than does the declension of a noun or of an adjective; and it is very desirable that the verb in all its completeness should be thoroughly learned. But since pharmaceutical Latin employs the verb only in giving directions on a prescription, all that is absolutely essential to know is that part of the verb used in commands.

Latin uses two moods for commands, the imperative and the subjunctive.

Of the imperative only one form is employed, viz., the second person, singular number, present tense, active voice.

Of the subjunctive the following forms are employed: the third person, singular or plural number, present tense, active or passive voice.

There are four regular conjugations distinguished by the vowel of the stem.

A verb is usually named, as in English, by giving the infinitive. The stem is found by dropping the infinitive ending *-re*. Thus, by dropping the *-re* from *siccare*, *to dry*, we find the stem to be *sicca-*.

The stem vowels of the four conjugations are:

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1. <i>ā</i> | Ex., <i>siccāre</i> , <i>to dry</i> ; stem, <i>siccā-</i>    |
| 2. <i>ē</i> | Ex., <i>miscēre</i> , <i>to mix</i> ; stem, <i>miscē-</i>    |
| 3. <i>ē</i> | Ex., <i>recipere</i> , <i>to take</i> ; stem, <i>recipe-</i> |
| 4. <i>i</i> | Ex., <i>finire</i> , <i>to end</i> ; stem, <i>fini-</i>      |

The imperative form referred to above is in every case identical with the stem.

In the subjunctive forms, the third person singular number is always indicated by a final **-t**, if active voice, and by a final **-tur**, if passive voice. The third person plural number is always indicated by a final **-nt**, if active voice, and by a final **-ntur**, if passive voice. But the vowel preceding these endings varies with the conjugation. Thus,

## ACTIVE VOICE

Conjugation	3d Singular	3d Plural
1.	<b>-et</b>	<b>-ent</b>
2.	<b>-eat</b>	<b>-eant</b>
3.	<b>-at</b>	<b>-ant</b>
4.	<b>-iat</b>	<b>-iant</b>

## PASSIVE VOICE

1.	<b>-etur</b>	<b>-entur</b>
2.	<b>-eatur</b>	<b>-eantur</b>
3.	<b>-atur</b>	<b>-antur</b>
4.	<b>-iatur</b>	<b>-iantur</b>

These endings replace the final vowel of the stem, as given above.

The meanings of these forms of the subjunctive, so far as they are used in pharmaceutical Latin, are shown by the following illustrations:

## SINGULAR

**stet, let (it) stand**  
**agitetur, let (it) be shaken**

## PLURAL

**stent, let (them) stand**  
**agitantur, let (them) be shaken**

The imperative is usually preferred if an active form is desired. Therefore the active forms of the subjunctive are rarely used.



## VOCABULARY

<b>bibere</b> , v. 3, <i>to drink</i>	<b>mascerāre</b> , v. 1, <i>to soak</i>
<b>capere</b> , v. 3 (with endings of fourth conjugat. in pres. subj.), <i>to take</i>	<b>percolāre</b> , v. 1, <i>to percolate</i>
<b>colorāre</b> , v. 1, <i>to color</i>	<b>pulverāre</b> , v. 1, <i>to pulverize</i>
<b>coquere</b> , v. 3, <i>to boil</i>	<b>signāre</b> , v. 1, <i>to label</i>
<b>diluere</b> , v. 3, <i>to dilute</i>	<b>solvere</b> , v. 3, <i>to dissolve</i>
<b>facere</b> , v. 3 (imper., irreg., <b>fac</b> ; has endings of fourth conj. in pres. subj.), <i>to make</i>	<b>terere</b> , v. 3, <i>to rub, to triturate</i>
<b>filtrāre</b> , v. 1, <i>to filter</i>	<b>feri</b> , v. 3, (irreg. in form and meaning; pres. subj., <b>fiat</b> , <b>fiant</b> , is active in form but passive in meaning), <i>to be made</i>

## PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX

1. Command is expressed in Latin by the imperative mood or by the subjunctive mood.

**adde aquam** *add water*

**aqua addatur**, *let water be added*

Observe that when an active form (**adde**) is used, the noun is its object and is therefore in the accusative case; that when a passive form (**addatur**) is used, the noun is its subject and is therefore in the nominative case.

2. The subjunctive is used with the conjunction **ut** (negative, **ne**), *in order that*, to express purpose.

**misce bene ut pulvis fiat**, *mix well in order that a powder may be made*

3. An idiomatic use of the subjunctive (known as subjunctive of characteristic) is found in the clause **quantum sufficiat**, *as much as may suffice*.

## EXERCISES

## I. Translate into English:

(1) Bibe aquam; (2) pulvera corticem quercus; (3) percola pulverem hyoscyami; (4) tinctura diluatur; (5) coque corticem cum aqua; (6) misce bene et divide in sex partes; (7) fiant decem pilulae; (8) fiat emulsum lege artis; (9) misceatur pulvis et dividatur in octo capsulas; (10) macera digitalet in aqua ut infusum fiat.

## II. Translate into Latin:

(1) Mix and label; (2) percolate bark of oak; (3) dispense in papers; (4) let it be colored; (5) boil hyoscyamus with alcohol; (6) dilute vinegar of squill with equal parts of water; (7) let two pills of belladonna be given three times a day; (8) add aromatic elixir, as much as may be necessary; (9) mix well and divide into six suppositories; (10) rub well in order that a powder may be made.

## LESSON 15

### PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, ETC.

#### PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are incapable of inflection. They always precede the word or words they control.

As has been said above, Latin generally employs inflection to show the relation between words where English employs prepositions. But there are certain relations expressed by prepositions in Latin also.

The use of prepositions is limited to two cases, the accusative and the ablative.

Prepositions used with the accusative are:

**ad, to, up to.** Ex. *ad partes duas, up to two parts*  
**ante, before.** Ex. *ante cibum, before food (meals)*  
**contra, against.** Ex. *contra febrem, against fever*  
**in, into.** Ex. *divide in pilulas duas, divide into two pills*  
**per, through, by.** Ex. *per fistulam, through a tube; per diem, by the day (daily)*  
**post, after.** Ex. *post cibum, after food (meals)*  
**secundum, in accordance with.** Ex. *secundum artem, in accordance with the art*

Prepositions used with the ablative are:

**cum, with.** Ex. *cum creta, with chalk*  
**e or ex, from, out of, according to.** Ex. *spiritus e vino, spirit of (from) wine; ex modo prescripto, according to the manner prescribed*  
**in, in, on.** Ex. *in vitro nigro, in black glass.*  
**pro, for, in proportion to.** Ex. *pro oculo, for the eye. pro ratione aetatis, in proportion to the age (the calculation of age)*  
**sine, without.** Ex. *sine ferro, without iron*

It will be noticed that the preposition **in** is used both with the accusative and with the ablative. There is a difference in meaning, however. When it is used with the accusative there is a sense of motion expressed or implied, and the meaning is rather that of the English *into* than *in*. When it is used with the ablative it follows a verb, expressed or implied, denoting rest rather than motion. The difference may be seen in the two English illustrations:

*The water is in the cup* (abl.); *pour water in the cup* (acc.).

The preposition **e** has also the form **ex**. The latter is usually used only before a word beginning with a vowel. There are a few instances, however, in which **ex** occurs before a consonant, as in the example given above.

## CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are incapable of inflection.

There are two classes of conjunctions, coordinate and subordinate.

A coordinate conjunction is one which connects two coordinate, or equal, words or phrases. Thus, **aqua et vinum**, *water and wine*; **misce et divide**, *mix and divide*. The only two coordinate conjunctions in common use are:

**et**, *and*  
**vel**, *or*

A subordinate conjunction is one which connects a dependent clause to an independent clause. Thus, **divide ut dictum**, *divide as directed*. Here, **ut** connects the dependent verb **dictum** (**dictum est**, *has been said*) to the independent word **divide**. The only subordinate conjunction in common use is **ut**.

**Ut** has two distinct meanings, *as*, and *in order that*. When it means *as*, it denotes comparison, and is regularly followed by the indicative mood. (See example above.) When it means *in order*

*that*, it denotes purpose, and is regularly followed by the subjunctive mood. (See example in preceding lesson.)

## RELATIVES

The relative adverb *quantum*, *as much as*, is used with the subjunctive in the clauses *quantum sufficiat*, *as much as suffices*, and *quantum satis* (*sit*), *as much as is sufficient*.

## VOCABULARY

*dispensare*, v. 1, *to dispense*

*mittere*, v. 3, *to send*

*liquare*, v. 1, *to liquefy*

*effundere*, v. 3, *to pour*

*anthemis*, *anthemidis*, f., *anthe-  
mis*

*argentum*, -i, n., *silver*

*arsenum*, -i, n., *arsenic*

*calendula*, -ae, f., *calendula*

*erythroxylon*, -i, n., *coca*

*fons*, *fontis*, f., *spring*, *well*

*numero* (abl.), *in number*

*carbasus*, -i, f., *gauze*

*herba*, -ae, f., *herb*

*massa*, -ae, f., *mass*

*ceratus*, -a, -um, adj., *waxed*

*saccharatus*, -a, -um, adj.,  
*saccharated*

*durus*, -a, -um, adj., *hard*, *tough*

*emolliens*, adj., *softening*

*mineralis*, -e, adj., *mineral*

*medicatus*, -a, -um, adj., *medi-  
cated*

*hypodermicus*, -a, -um, adj.,  
*hypodermic*

*hora* (abl.) *somni*, *at the hour of  
sleep*

## WORD ORDER

1. A genitive follows the noun it limits unless it denotes a metallic base. In the latter case it precedes the noun it limits.

2. In the directions of a prescription the verb usually stands first.

3. A verb in a dependent clause stands last in the clause.

4. An adjective usually follows the noun it limits, but a genitive may stand between the noun and the adjective.

5. Prepositions and conjunctions precede the words they govern.

6. The quantity of a substance is indicated in a prescription by an abbreviation and stands last.

### EXERCISES

#### I. Translate into English:

(1) Pro ore; (2) in cochleare; (3) sine aqua; (4) divide in pilulas ut dictum; (5) fiant guttae pro oculo; (6) cape unam pilulam bis in diem; (7) detur dosis ante cibum; (8) misceantur, ut septem pilulae fiant; (9) fac capsulas ex modo prescripto; (10) misce lege artis, ut viginti pilulae fiant.

#### II. Translate into Latin:

(1) Drops for the eyes; (2) up to five grains; (3) without milk; (4) divide into eight suppositories; (5) let it be mixed as directed; (6) let two pills be given three times a day; (7) take two capsules at the hour of sleep; (8) take laxative pills four in number; (9) mix well in order that drops for the eye may be made; (10) let them be mixed according to the manner prescribed, and divided into fifteen suppositories.

## LESSON 16

### PARTICIPLES

There are three types of participles; the present, the past, and the gerundive.

The present participle is active, invariably ends in **-ns**, and is declined like adjectives of the third declension having one termination. It is usually rendered by the English participle in **-ing**. Thus, *bulliens, bullientis, boiling*.

The past participle is passive, invariably ends in **-tus** or **-sus**, and is declined like adjectives of the first and second declension. It is usually rendered by the English participle in **-ed**. Thus, *ammoniat, -a, -um, ammoniated*.

The gerundive participle is passive, invariably ends in **-ntus**, and is declined like adjectives of the first and second declensions. It is usually rendered by the proper form of the English verb *to be* together with the participle in **-ed**. Thus, *dividendus, -a, -um, to be divided*.

### VOCABULARY

*demulcens, demulcent*

*fumens, fuming*

*calefaciens, warming*

*carbolisātus, -a, -um, carbolized*

*expressus, -a, -um, expressed*

*liquefactus, -a, -um, liquefied*

*rectificātus, -a, -um, rectified*

*dividendus, -a, -um, to be divided*

*servandus, -a, -um, to be pre-  
served*

*fervens, hot*

*roborans, strengthening*

*calcinātus, -a, -um, calcined*

*compressus, -a, -um, compressed*

*contūsus, -a, -um, bruised*

*exsiccātus, -a, -um, dried*

*pulverātus, -a, -um, powdered*

*formandus, -a, -um, to be formed*

*utendus, -a, -um, to be used*

## PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX

Participles perform a double function:

1. As an adjective, a participle limits the meaning of a noun. Accordingly, it is capable of inflection and obeys the same laws of agreement as adjectives. That is, a participle agrees with the noun it limits in gender, number, and case.

2. As a part of a verb, a participle denotes action and is capable of showing certain syntactical relations dependent upon a verb. Thus, a participle may have a direct object in the accusative case or be followed by adverbial phrases, etc.

In the sentence

**fiat massa in pilulas decem dividenda.**

Observe that the participle **dividenda** as an adjective agrees in gender, number, and case with the noun **massa** which it limits; and that as a part of a verb it is followed by the prepositional phrase **in pilulas decem**.

In pharmaceutical Latin the most frequent use of participles is in their function of adjectives. In their verbal function they occur in instances like that given in the example above or in the construction known as ablative absolute.

A noun and a participle both in the ablative case and not affecting the syntax of the rest of the sentence form an ablative absolute. Thus, **febre absente**, *fever being absent*.

## EXERCISES

I. Translate into English:

- (1) Oleum amygdalae expressum; (2) phenol liquefactum;
- (3) oleum terebinthinae rectificatum; (4) alumen exsiccatum;
- (5) elixir roborans; (6) digitalis folia contusa; (7) massa in quattuor pilulas formanda; (8) gargarisma modo dicto utendum.



**II. Translate into Latin:**

(1) Dried bark of euonymus; (2) powdered ipecac; (3) compressed tablets of licorice; (4) calcined magnesia; (5) effervescent solution of citrated caffeine; (6) to be divided into ten papers; (7) let a mass be made to be formed into five pills; (8) to be preserved in a bottle.

## LESSON 17

### PRESCRIPTION WRITING

A complete prescription consists of the following parts:

1. Date and name of patient.
2. Superscription.
3. Inscription.
4. Subscription.
5. Signature.
6. Name of physician.

#### 1. DATE AND NAME OF PATIENT

The date is written in English, and stands at the upper right-hand corner of the prescription, as on an ordinary letter. The patient's name usually stands below and to the left of the date. As a rule, the printed prescription blanks provide properly for date and name.

#### 2. SUPERSSCRIPTION

The superscription consists of the symbol **R**. This symbol is to be understood as an abbreviation of the Latin verb **recipe**.

Observe that the verb **recipe**, meaning *take (thou)*, is in the imperative mood, active voice, second person, singular number. It is an order addressed to the druggist, and has for its direct object the ingredients or the amounts of the ingredients which follow in the inscription.

#### 3. INSCRIPTION

The inscription consists of the ingredients prescribed and their amounts. It is best considered as made up of four parts, although frequently one or more parts are omitted.

The first part is known as the base; that is, the active agent together with the amount prescribed.

The second part is known as the adjuvant; that is, the drug used as an aid to the action of the base, together with the amount prescribed.

The third part is known as the corrective; that is, the substance used to modify the action of the base, together with the amount prescribed.

The fourth part is known as the vehicle; that is, the substance used as the carrier of the other three parts, together with the amount prescribed.

It will be observed that each of the four parts named consists of a substance and an amount. In every case the amount is the direct object of the verb **recipe** used in the superscription. It is therefore in the accusative case. Almost never, however, is the amount written out in full Latin in actual practice, but is expressed by means of symbols denoting quantity. Sometimes the numerical symbol is replaced by the words **quantitatem sufficientem** (abbreviated to **q.s.**), which, like the number which they replace, are in the accusative case. When this phrase is further expanded into the form **quantitatem sufficientem ad** (abbreviated to **q. s. ad**) followed by a numerical symbol, the **quantitatem sufficientem** is still the direct object, and the number is in the accusative case because it is dependent upon the preposition **ad**.

In each of the four parts of the inscription the ingredient is expressed in the genitive case, since it represents the whole of which a part is taken (see Lesson 7). Frequently the ingredient is expressed by means of more than a single word. Sometimes it consists of a noun and an adjective; in which case, the adjective also is in the genitive, since an adjective agrees with the noun it limits in gender, number, and case. Sometimes it consists of two nouns, one limiting the other; in which case, both nouns are in the genitive, since one denotes the whole of which a part is taken, and the other denotes the material of which the first consists (see

Lesson 6). Sometimes it consists of two nouns, one or both of which are limited by adjectives; in which case, both nouns are in the genitive as already explained, and the adjective or adjectives agree in gender, number, and case with the noun or nouns which they limit.

An example of a single noun together with its quantity is:

R. *ichthyolis drachmas duas* [3ii]

An example of a noun and an adjective together with the quantity is

R. *acidum sulphuricum uncias tres* [3iii]

An example of two nouns together with the quantity is

R. *tinctura opii drachmam unam* [f3i]

An example of two nouns one of which is limited by an adjective, together with the quantity is

R. *spiritus ammoniae aromatici drachmas sex* [f3vi]

It is frequently the case that the amount of an ingredient is not stated in the prescription, but is left to the discretion of the druggist. It is to be remembered that wherever the ingredient is named without its quantity, the ingredient itself is the object of the verb *recipe* and is therefore in the accusative case.

The following may be taken as a typical example of a complete inscription:

R. <i>quininae sulphatis</i> .....	3v
<i>acidi tartarici</i> .....	3iii
<i>misturae glycyrrhizae compositae</i> .....	f3i
<i>elixiris aromatici quantum sufficiat ad</i> .....	f3iv

## EXERCISES

### I. Translate into English:

1. R. <i>potassii acetatis</i> .....	3ii
<i>spiritus aetheris nitrosi</i> .....	3iv
<i>tincturae hyoscyami</i> .....	3ii
<i>infusi buchu quantum sufficiat ad</i> .....	3vi

2. R. strychninae sulphatis..... gr. ss  
 aloini..... gr. iii  
 extracti rhamni purshianae..... ℥i  
 elixiris pepsini..... ℥iii

3. R. hydrargyri chloridi mitis..... ℥i  
 extracti hyoscyami..... gr. xii  
 sodii bicarbonatis..... ℥vi

4. R. pilulas catharticas compositas numero x

## II. Translate into Latin :

1. Take six suppositories of glycerin
2. Take ten drops of phenol  
 one ounce of chlorate of potassium  
 three fluid ounces of compound solution of borate of sodium
3. Take six drachms of tincture of nux vomica  
 one ounce of tincture of gentian compound  
 two and one-half ounces of elixir of sulphuric acid  
 two ounces of the elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine phosphates
4. Take fifteen grains of opium  
 one drachm of tannic acid  
 one and one-half drachms of boric acid  
 one ounce of sugar of milk

## LESSON 18

### **PRESCRIPTION WRITING (continued)**

#### 4. SUBSCRIPTION

The subscription consists of the instructions to the pharmacist as to the form in which the medicine is to be dispensed. It is invariably written in Latin, commonly in an abbreviated form. (For a complete list of abbreviations in use, see page 73.)

The language principles involved are those already discussed in the previous lessons. Although the range of such instructions as may be given in the subscription is quite limited, nevertheless in order to achieve fluency and accuracy a mastery of the inflections and of the syntax is necessary. Certain general rules, however, may be stated here as a guide in the use of this material.

1. The verb stands first. Since the subscription is an order to the pharmacist, the verb invariably expresses a command and is therefore either in the imperative or in the subjunctive form. Frequently more than one verb is employed.

2. The verb is usually followed immediately by its object if the verb is imperative, or by its subject if the verb is subjunctive. It is to be observed, accordingly, that the imperative is followed by the accusative case and the subjunctive by the nominative case.

3. The remaining words usually consist of a prepositional phrase or a word in the ablative case, etc., indicating the way in which the order is to be executed and the parts into which the substance is to be divided.

4. When a substance is to be divided into parts, the number of parts is indicated by a Roman numeral placed at the end and immediately preceded by **No.** (= **numero, in number**).

The following are typical examples of subscriptions.

**fac pilulas No. x.**

**misce et divide in suppositoria numero xii.**

**flat pulvis.**

**adde acaciam ut emulsum fiat.**

### 5. SIGNATURE

The signature consists of the directions to the patient or nurse. It should be written in English, but is preceded by the Latin verb *signa, label* (*thou*).

The verb *signa* is usually abbreviated to *Sig.* It is in the imperative mood expressing an order to the pharmacist.

The signature should contain all or such part as may be necessary of the following:

1. The quantity of the single dose.
2. Whether to be taken with water or not.
3. Frequency of dose.
4. The time at which the dose is to be taken.
5. The period for which the dose is prescribed.

An example of a complete signature is:

*Sig:* One tablespoonful in a glass of water three times a day before meals for two days.

Many physicians make it a practice to write the signature in Latin in a very abbreviated form. Where this is done the pharmacist translates into English on his label. (For a complete list of abbreviations in use, see page 73.)

### 6. NAME OF PHYSICIAN

The name of the physician usually stands at the lower right-hand corner of the prescription as in an ordinary letter. When the prescription involves a narcotic drug the physician's address and his registration number must also be given.<sup>1</sup>

1. This is required by the Harrison Narcotic Law. In certain States also there are further special laws regulating the prescribing and sale of narcotic drugs and poisons. These variations cannot be fully illustrated here.

## EXERCISES

## I. Translate into English:

(1) *Misce et adde aquam*; (2) *misce et divide in pilulas No. vi*; (3) *tere bene ut unguentum fiat*; (4) *fiat pulvis et dividatur in capsulas No. x*; (5) *dentur tales doses No. iv*; (6) *fiant guttae pro oculis*; (7) *fac emplastrum lege artis*; (8) *dispensa in chartis ceratis*; (9) *fiat mistura secundum artem*; (10) *mitte alcoholis Oss.*

## II. Translate into Latin:

(1) *Mix well*; (2) *mix and divide into six pills*; (3) *let a mixture be made*; (4) *rub well in order that a smooth ointment may be made*; (5) *dispense in six waxed papers*; (6) *send ten such doses*; (7) *add water as much as may be necessary*; (8) *let them be mixed and divided into six suppositories*; (9) *mix and dispense according to the manner prescribed*; (10) *add alcohol in order that a solution may be made.*



## LESSON 19

### EXERCISES IN PRESCRIPTION WRITING

#### I. Translate into English:

1. Date.....  
Patient's Name.....  
R. Potassii Bromidi..... ʒiv  
Chloralis Hydratis..... gr. xxx  
Tincturae Hyoscyami..... fʒi  
Syrupi Aurantii..... fʒiv  
Misce et fac solutionem  
Sig: Teaspoonful in water at bedtime.  
Physician's Name.....
2. Date.....  
Patient's Name.....  
R. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis..... gr. xxiv  
Jalapae..... gr. xxx  
Extracti Hyoscyami..... gr. xii  
Misce et divide in chartas No. xiv  
Sig: Take one powder every half-hour up to six. Follow with  
salts next morning.  
Physician's Name.....
3. Date.....  
Patient's Name.....  
R. Codeinae..... gr. ii  
Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti..... m. xxiv  
Spiritus Chloroformi..... fʒiv  
Syrupi Pruni Virginianae..... fʒii  
Fiat solutio  
Sig: Teaspoonful in water several times daily.  
Physician's Name.....  
Physician's Address<sup>1</sup>.....  
Physician's Registration Number.....

<sup>1</sup> See p. 67.

4. Date.....  
 Patient's Name.....  
 R. Jalapae..... ʒiiss  
 Potassii Bitartratis..... ʒviss  
 Tere bene ut mistura fiat. Divide in capsulas No. xx  
 Sig: One capsule night and morning.  
 Physician's Name.....
5. Date.....  
 Patient's Name.....  
 R. Aluminis Exsiccati..... ʒii  
 Acidi Tannici..... gr. xxx  
 Olei Theobromatis quantitatem sufficientem  
 Misce bene et dispensa in suppositoriis No. xxiv  
 Sig: One suppository as directed.  
 Physician's Name.....
6. Date.....  
 Patient's Name.....  
 R. Extracti Cannabis Indicae..... gr. iii  
 Acidi Salicylici..... gr. xxx  
 Olei Terebinthinae  
 Acidi Acetici Glacialis, ana..... M. xv  
 Cocainae..... gr. vi  
 Collodii Flexilis..... fʒiv  
 Fac pastam lege artis  
 Sig: Apply a thin coating over the corn every night as long as  
 is necessary.  
 Physician's Name.....

## II. Translate into Latin:

1. Date.....  
 Patient's Name.....  
 Take Cod Liver Oil..... ounces two  
 Oil of Wintergreen..... drachm one  
 Syrup..... drachms five  
 A sufficient quantity of acacia  
 As much water as may be necessary up to. ounces four  
 Make an emulsion  
 Label: A tablespoonful three times a day after meals.  
 Physician's Name.....

2. Date.....  
Patient's Name.....  
Take Solution of Arsenous Acid..... minims thirty  
Diluted Hydrochloric Acid..... fluid drachms two  
Compound Tincture of Gentian up to. fluid ounces four  
Let a solution be made  
Label: Teaspoonful after meals.  
Physician's Name.....
3. Date.....  
Patient's Name.....  
Take Potassium Bromide  
Sodium Bromide  
Ammonium Bromide of each..... drachm one  
Syrup of Citric Acid..... fluid ounce one  
Spring Water up to..... fluid ounces four  
Mix and color with tincture of cudbear  
Label: Two teaspoonfuls in one-half glass of water at bedtime.  
Physician's Name.....
4. Date.....  
Patient's Name.....  
Take Boric Acid..... drachm one  
Water a sufficient quantity to make a saturated solution  
Label: Five drops in the eyes every four hours.  
Physician's Name.....
5. Date.....  
Patient's Name.....  
Take Phenol..... minims ten  
Glycerin..... drachms two  
Zinc Oxide..... ounce one-half  
Petrolatum..... ounce one, drachms two  
Melt phenol with gentle heat. Mix and make an ointment  
Label: Apply to part once a day for as long as may be necessary.  
Physician's Name.....

6.

Date.....

Patient's Name.....

Take Fluidextract of Ergot..... fluid drachms four

Potassium Bromide..... drachms two

Calcium Bromide..... grains thirty

Camphor Water up to..... fluid ounces eight

Mix

Label: Tablespoonful in water every four hours.

Physician's Name.....

## PART TWO

### REFERENCE LISTS, WORD STUDIES, ETC.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

It is a common practice among physicians to abbreviate all Latin words possible except in cases where confusion may result. The abbreviations in use include the names of ingredients, amounts, directions to the pharmacist, and even the phrases used in the signature which were formerly written in Latin. There are no established abbreviations for the names of drugs: they should be written out in full to avoid the possibility of serious error. A complete list of the established abbreviations follows.

Abbreviation	Latin	English
aa	ana	of each
abs. febr.	absente febre	in the absence of fever
acerb.	acerbus, -a, -um	sour
acet.	acetum	vinegar
ad., add	adde	add
ad 2 vic.	ad duas vices	in two doses
ad grat. acid.	ad gratam acidatatem	to an agreeable sourness
ad lib.	ad libitum	at pleasure
admov.	admove	apply
ad sec. vic.	ad secundum vicem	to the second time
adst. febr.	adstante febre	in the presence of fever
ad ter. vic.	ad tertiam vicem	to the third time
adv.	adversum	against
aeq.	aequales	equal
aggred. febr.	aggrediente febre	on the approach of fever
agit.	agita	shake
agit. vas.	agitato vase	the vial being shaken

Abbreviation	Latin	English
alb.	albus, -a, -um	white
alv. adst.	alvo adstricta	the bowels being confined
amp.	amplus, -a, -um	large
aq.	aqua	water
aq. aerat	aqua aerata	carbonated water
aq. astr.	aqua astricta	frozen water
aq. bull.	aqua bulliens	boiling water
aq. comm.	aqua communis	common water
aq. ferv.	aqua fervens	hot water
aq. fluv.	aqua fluvialis	river water
aq. font.	aqua fontalis	spring water
aq. mar.	aq. marina	sea water
aq. niv.	aqua nivalis	snow water
aq. pluv.	aqua pluvialis	rain water
B. A.	balneum arenae	sand bath
B. M.	balneum maris	salt-water bath
B. V.	balneum vaporis	vapor bath
bib.	bibe	drink
bis in d., b. i. d.	bis in die	twice a day
bol.	bolus	a large pill
bull.	bulliat	let it boil
but.	butyrum	butter
c.	cum	with
c.m.	cras mane	tomorrow morning
c. m. s.	cras mane sumendus	to be taken tomorrow morning
c. n.	cras nocte	tomorrow night
caerul.	caeruleus, -a, -um	blue
cap.	cape, capiat	take, let him take
cap., caps.	capsula	capsule
carbas.	carbasus	lint, linen
cataplasma.	cataplasma	poultice
cerat.	ceratum	cerate
chart.	charta	paper
chart. cerat	charta cerat.	waxed paper
chartul.	chartula	small paper
cib.	cibus	food, meal

Abbreviation	Latin	English
cito disp.	cito dispensatur	let it be dispensed quickly
coch.	cochleare	spoonful
coch. amp.	cochleare amplum	dessertspoonful
coch. infant.	cochleare infantis	teaspoonful
coch. mag.	cochleare magnum	tablespoonful
coch. med. (mod.)	cochleare medium (modicum)	dessertspoonful
coch. parv.	cochleare parvum	teaspoonful
coct.	coctio	boiling
col.	cola	strain
colatur.	colaturae	of the strained liquor
colat.	colatus, -a, -um	strained
collod.	collodium	collodion
collut.	collutorium	mouth-wash
collyr., coll.	collyrium	eye-wash
comp.	compositus, -a, -um	compounded
conf.	confectio	confection
cong.	congius	gallon
cons.	conserva	keep
cons.	conserva	a conserve
consparg.	conspere	dust, sprinkle
contin.	continuetur	let it be continued
cont. rem	continuantur remedia	let the medicine be continued
coq.	coque	boil
coq. ad med. consumption.	coque ad medietatis consumptionem	boil to the consumption of half
coc. in S. A.	coque in sufficiente quantitate aquae	boil in a sufficient quantity of water
coq. S. A.	coque secundum artem	boil according to art
cort.	cortex	bark, peel
crast.	crastinus, -a, -um	tomorrow's
cuj.	cujus	of which
cyath. vinar.	cyathus vinarius	wineglassful
D.	dosis	dose
D.	da	give
deaur. pil.	deaurantur pilulae	let the pills be gilded

Abbreviation	Latin	English
deb. spiss.	debeta spissitudo	a proper consistence
dec.	decanta	pour off
decoct.	decoctum	decoction
decub.	decubitus, -a, -um	lying down
de d. in de	de die in diem	from day to day
deglut.	deglutiatur	let it be swallowed
dieb. alt.	diebus alternis	every other day
dieb. tert.	diebus tertiis	every third day
D. in p. aeq.	dividatur in partes aequales	let it be divided into equal parts
dil.	dilue	dilute
dil.	dilutus, -a, -um	diluted
diluc.	diluculo	at daybreak
dim.	dimidius, -a, -um	one-half
D. P., direc. prop.	directione propria	with proper directions
disp.	dispensa	dispense
D. t. d. No. iv	dentur tales doses numero quattuor	let four such doses be given
div.	divide	divide
div.	dividendus, -a, -um	to be divided
don.	donec	until
dur. dolor.	durante dolore	the pain continuing
ead.	eadem	the same
ed.	edulcoratus, -a, -um	edulcorated, sweetened
ejusd.	ejusdem	of the same
elect.	electuarium	electuary
elix.	elixir	elixir
emp.	emplastrum	plaster
emuls.	emulsum	emulsion
en.	enema	enema, clyster
epistom.	epistomium	stopper
exhib.	exhibeatur	let it be exhibited
e. m., p.	ex modo prescripto	after the manner prescribed
ext.	extende	spread
ext. sup. alut. moll.	extende super alutam mollem	spread on soft leather



Abbreviation	Latin	English
extr., ext	extractum	extract
F.	fac, fiat, fiant	make, let it be made, let them be made
far.	farina	flour
feb. dur.	febre durante	the fever continuing
ferv.	fervens	boiling
fl., fld.	fluidus, -a, -um	fluid, liquid
F. L. A.	fiat lege artis	let it be made according to the art
flav.	flavus, -a, -um	yellow
fldext.	fluidextractum	fluidextract
fol.	folius	leaf
fruct.	fructus	fruit
frust.	frustillatim	in little pieces
F. S. A. R.	fiat secundum artis regulas	let it be made according to the rules of the art
ft. cataplasma.	fiat cataplasma	let a poultice be made
ft. cerat.	fiat ceratum	let a cerate be made
ft. chart.	fiant chartae	let papers be made
ft. collyr.	fiat collyrium	let an eye-wash be made
ft. confec.	fiat confectio	let a confection be made
ft. elect.	fiat electuarium	let an electuary be made
ft. emp.	fiat emplastrum	let a plaster be made
ft. emuls.	fiat emulsum	let an emulsion be made
ft. garg.	fiat gargarisma	let a gargle be made
ft. h.	fiat haustus	let a draught be made
ft. infus.	fiat infusum	let an infusion be made
ft. inject.	fiat injectio	let an injection be made
ft. linim.	fiat linimentum	let a liniment be made
ft. m. (mist.)	fiat mistura	let a mixture be made
ft. mas.	fiat massa	let a mass be made
ft. pil.	fiant pilulae	let pills be made
ft. pulv.	fiat pulvis	let a powder be made
ft. solut.	fiat solutio	let a solution be made
ft. suppos.	fiant suppositoria	let suppositories be made
ft. troch.	fiant trochisci	let lozenges be made
ft. ung.	fiat unguentum	let an ointment be made

Abbreviation	Latin	English
<b>garg.</b>	<b>gargarisma</b>	<b>gargle</b>
<b>glyct.</b>	<b>glyceritum</b>	<b>glycerite</b>
<b>gr. (grn.)</b>	<b>granum or grana</b>	<b>grain or grains</b>
<b>grat.</b>	<b>gratus, -a, -um</b>	<b>pleasant</b>
<b>gtt.</b>	<b>gutta or guttae</b>	<b>drop or drops</b>
<b>guttat.</b>	<b>guttatim</b>	<b>by drops</b>
<b>H.</b>	<b>hora</b>	<b>hour</b>
<b>habt.</b>	<b>habeat</b>	<b>let him have</b>
<b>har. pil. sum. iv.</b>	<b>harum pilularum su- mantur quattuor</b>	<b>let four of these pills be taken</b>
<b>haust.</b>	<b>haustus</b>	<b>draught</b>
<b>H. D.</b>	<b>hora decubitus</b>	<b>at the hour of retiring</b>
<b>hor. interim.</b>	<b>horis intermediis</b>	<b>at intermediate hours</b>
<b>hor. un. spat.</b>	<b>horae unius spatii</b>	<b>at the expiration of one hour</b>
<b>H. S.</b>	<b>hora somni</b>	<b>at the hour of sleep</b>
<b>inc.</b>	<b>incide</b>	<b>cut</b>
<b>in d.</b>	<b>in dies</b>	<b>daily</b>
<b>inf.</b>	<b>infunde</b>	<b>pour in</b>
<b>infus.</b>	<b>infusum</b>	<b>infusion</b>
<b>injec.</b>	<b>injectio</b>	<b>injection</b>
<b>int.</b>	<b>internus, -a, -um,</b>	<b>internal</b>
<b>jent.</b>	<b>jentaculum</b>	<b>breakfast</b>
<b>jux.</b>	<b>juxta</b>	<b>near</b>
<b>lat. dol.</b>	<b>lateri dolenti</b>	<b>to the painful side</b>
<b>lin.</b>	<b>linimentum</b>	<b>liniment</b>
<b>liq.</b>	<b>liquor</b>	<b>solution</b>
<b>lot.</b>	<b>lotio</b>	<b>lotion</b>
<b>M.</b>	<b>misce</b>	<b>mix</b>
<b>M., min.</b>	<b>minimum</b>	<b>minim</b>
<b>mac.</b>	<b>macera</b>	<b>macerate</b>
<b>mag.</b>	<b>magnus, -a, -um</b>	<b>large</b>
<b>mas.</b>	<b>massa</b>	<b>mass</b>
<b>mens., mensur.</b>	<b>mensura</b>	<b>measure</b>
<b>mic. pan.</b>	<b>mica panis</b>	<b>crumb of bread</b>
<b>minut.</b>	<b>minutum</b>	<b>minute</b>
<b>mist.</b>	<b>mistura</b>	<b>mixture</b>

Abbreviation	Latin	English
mit. tal.	mitte tales	send such
mod. presc.	modo prescripto	in the manner prescribed
more dict.	more dicto	in the manner directed
more sol.	more solito	in the usual manner
muc.	mucilago	mucilage
ne tr. s. num.	ne tradas sine nummo	do not deliver unless paid
nig.	niger, -ra, -rum	black
No.	numero	in number
non rep.	non repetatur	let it not be repeated
O.	octarius	pint
ol.	oleum	oil
oleat.	oleatum	oleate
oleores.	oleoresina	oleoresina
O. M.	omni mane	every morning
omn. bih.	omni bihora	every two hours
omn. hor.	omni hora	every hour
O. N.	omni nocte	every night
P.	pondere	by weight
P., pt.	perstetur	let it be continued
P. ae.	partes aequales	equal parts
part. vic.	partitis vicibus	in divided doses
pas., pastil.	pastillum	a small lozenge
penicul. cam.	paniculum camelinum	camel's hair brush
pil.	pilula	pill
poc., pocul.	poculum	cup
pocill.	pocillum	small cup
post aur.	post aurem	behind the ear
pot.	potus	a drink
P. P. A.	phiala prius agitata	after shaking the bottle
praep.	praeparatus, -a, -um	prepared
prand.	prandium	dinner
P. R. N.	pro re nata	occasionally
pro rat. aet.	pro ratione aetatis	according to the age (of the patient)
	ungillus	a pinch
		a powder
		pill box

Abbreviation	Latin	English
Q. L.	quantum libet	as much as you please
Q. P.	quantum placet	as much as you please
Qq.	quaque	each, every
Qq.	quoque	also
Qq. hor.	quaque hora	every hour
Q. S.	quantum sufficiat or quantum satis	as much as may be sufficient
quor.	quorum	of which
Q. V.	quantum vis	as much as you please
R̄.	recipe	take
rec.	recens	fresh
red. in pulv.	redigatur in pulverem	let it be reduced to powder
rept.	repetatur	let it be repeated
S. A.	secundum artem	according to art
scat.	scatula	box
semidr.	semi-drachma	half a drachm
semih.	semi-hora	half an hour
sesqh.	sesquihora	hour and a half
sig.	signa	label
sing.	singulorum	of each
S. I. D.	semel in die	once a day
si n. val.	si non valeat	if it does not answer
si op. sit	si opus sit	if it be necessary
si vir. perm.	si vires permittant	if the strength permit
S. N.	secundum naturam	according to nature, naturally
solv.	solve	dissolve
spts.	spiritus	spirit
ss.	semis	a half
S. S. S.	stratum super stratum	layer upon layer
stat.	statim	immediately
st.	stet	let it stand
sum.	sume	take
sup.	supra	above
supp.	suppositorium	suppository
syr.	syrupus	syrup

Abbreviation	Latin	English
tal.	talis	such
ter.	tere	rub
T. I. D., T. D.	ter in die	three times a day
tinct., tr.	tinctura	tincture
trit.	tritura	triturate
troch.	trochiscus	lozenge
ult. praesc.	ultimo praescriptus	last ordered
unc.	uncia	ounce
ung.	unguentum	ointment
utend.	utendum	to be used
ut dict.	ut dictum	as directed
vehic.	vehiculum	vehicle
vesp.	vesper	evening
vin.	vinum	wine
virid.	viridus, -a, -um	green
vom. urg.	vomitione urgente	the vomiting being troublesome

## STUDIES IN NOMENCLATURE

### PREFIXES

Certain prefixes commonly derived from adjectives, prepositions or adverbs are frequently attached to the beginnings of words to alter their meanings. An understanding of the force of these prefixes will be found to be a great aid in mastering the pharmaceutical vocabulary. Thus, if **sulphas** is known and the force of the prefix **sub-** (*under, below*) is understood, there is then no necessity for looking upon **subsulphas** as a new word to be acquired. Prefixes are derived from both Latin and Greek; in the following list the origin of each is indicated by the letter G or L.

**a-** or **an-** (G), *not*; **asepticus**, not septic.

**anti-** (L), *against*; **antisepticus**, counteracting putrescence.

**apo-** (G), *from*; **apomorphina**, from morphine.

**bi-** (L), *two*; **bisulphas**, a salt containing two sulphate radicals.

**de-** (L), *away from*; **deodoratus**, deprived of odor.

**di-** (G), *two*; **dioxidum**, an oxide containing two oxygen atoms.

**epi-** (G), *upon*; **epidermicus**, upon the skin.

**ex-** (L), *from*; **expressus**, pressed from.

**glyc-** (G), *sweet*; **glycyrrhiza**, sweet rhizome.

**hexa-** (G), *six*; **hexanitras**, a salt containing six nitrate radicals.

**hydro-** (G), *water*; **hydrobromidum**, hydrogen (from water) bromide.

**hypo-** (G), *under*; **hypodermicus**, under the skin.

**mono-** (G), *one*; **monohydras**, a salt containing one hydrate radical.

**penta-** (G), *five*; **pentachloridum**, a chloride containing five chlorine atoms.

**per-** (L), *through*; **peroxide**, containing more oxygen.

**peri-** (G), *around*; **pericardium**, around the heart.

- prae-** (L), *before*; **prae**paratus, made ready before.  
**proto-** (G), *first*; **proto**iodidum, first or lower iodide.  
**pseudo-** (G), *false*; **pseudo**jervina, false jervine.  
**pyro-** (G), *fire*; **pyro**phosphas, a phosphate produced by fire.  
**semi-** (L), *one-half*; **semi**uncia, one-half ounce.  
**sub-** (L), *below*; **sub**nitras, a lower nitrate.  
**super-** (L), *above*; **super**nitras, a higher nitrate.  
**supra-** (L), *above*; **supra**renalis, above the kidney.  
**ter-** (G), *three*; **ter**sulphas, a salt containing three sulphat radicals.  
**tetra-** (G), *four*; **tetra**nitras, a salt containing four nitrate radicals.  
**trans-** (L), *across*; **trans**versalis, turned across.  
**tri-** (L), *three*; **tri**nitras, a salt containing three nitrate radicals.

#### ADJECTIVES

Two distinct groups of words are used as adjectives—viz., adjectives proper and participles.

The formation of adjectives is too varied to admit of a complete classification here; but it will be found profitable to learn the endings most commonly used.

**-icus** (1st and 2d decl.): alcoholicus, balsamicus, carbonicus, elasticus, lacticus, metallicus, nitricus, oxalicus, phosphoricus, salicylicus, etc., etc.

**-ālis** or **-ilis** (3d decl.): aequalis, animalis, arsenicalis, cerealis, flexilis, fragilis, glacialis, naturalis, officialis, similis, etc., etc.

**-ōsus** (1st and 2d decl.): aquosus, arenosus, nitrosus, oleosus, phosphorosus, ponderosus, racemosus, venenosus, vinosus, virosus, etc., etc.

**-eus** (1st and 2d decl.): aureus, caeruleus, laneus, ligneus, linteus, luteus, pulvereus, thyroideus, tinctoreus, vitreus, etc., etc.

**-ānus** or **-īnus** (1st and 2d decl.): alkalinus, americanus, florentinus, montanus, peruvianus, socatrinus, virginianus, etc., etc.

**-ivus** (1st and 2d decl.): adhaesivus, laxativus, sativus, sedativus, etc., etc.

**-ensis** (3d decl.): barbadensis, canadensis, chinensis, coloniensis, jamaicensis, portensis, etc., etc.

Participles are of two kinds, active and passive. The active participles end in **-ans** or **-ens**, which are equivalent to the English *-ing*. The passive participles end in **-tus** or **-sus**, which are equivalent to the English *-ed*.

**-ans** or **-ens** (3d decl.): absorbens, adjuvans, bulliens, callifaciens, corrigens, deliquescent, effervescens, emolliens, fervens, purgans, etc., etc.

**-tus** or **-sus** (1st and 2d decl.): ammoniatus, benzoatus, compressus, compositus, decoloratus, expressus, hydratus, odoratus, praeparatus, saccharatus, etc., etc.

## NOUNS

Nouns may be grouped conveniently as follows:

*Elements.*—All the elements except phosphorus and sulphur are neuter nouns of the second declension ending in **-um**. Phosphorus is a masculine noun of the second declension and sulphur is a neuter noun of the third declension. The others used in pharmaceutical titles are:

aluminum	carboneum	manganum
antimonium	cerium	nitrogenium
argentum	chlorum	oxygenium
arsenum	chromium	platinum
aurum	cuprum	plumbum
barium	ferrum	potassium
bismuthum	hydrargyrum	silicium
borum	hydrogenium	sodium
bromum	iodum	strontium
cadmium	lithium	stannum
calcium	magnesium	zincum



*Neutral Principles.*—The names of neutral principles derived from plants are neuter nouns of the second declension ending in **-inum** (English *-in*). They are:

aloinum	elaterinum	santoninum
amygdalinum	picrotoxinum	saponinum
chrysarobinum	salicinum	strophanthinum

*Alkaloids.*—The names of all alkaloids are feminine nouns of the first declension ending in **-ina** (English *-ine*). The official alkaloids are:

aconitina	colchicina	physostigmina
apomorphina	homatropina	pilocarpina
atropina	hydrastina	quinina
caffeina	hydrastinina	scopolamina
cinchonidina	hyoscina	sparteina
cinchonina	hyoscyamina	strychnina
cocaina	morphina	veratrina
codeina	pelletierina	

*Negative Radicals.*—The names of negative radicals may be classified according to their formation in three groups. The first group is comprised of neuter nouns of the second declension ending in **-idum** (English *-ide*). They are:

bromidum	ferrocyanidum	phosphidum
chloridum	iodidum	sulphidum
cyanidum	oxidum	

The second group is comprised of masculine nouns of the third declension ending in **-is** (English *-ite*). They are:

arsenis	nitris	sulphis
chloris	phosphis	

The third group is comprised of masculine nouns of the third declension ending in **-as** (English *-ate*). They are:

acetas	citras	phosphas
arsenas	gallas	phenolsulphonas
benzoas	hydras	picras
boras	iodas	salicylas
bromas	lactas	silicas
carbamas	manganas	stearas
carbolas	nitras	tannas
carbonas	oleas	tartras
chloras	oxalas	thiosulphas
chromas	palmitas	valerianas

### TITLES IN THE PHARMACOPOEIA

Titles in the Pharmacopoeia are listed in alphabetical order.

Titles containing two words are listed according to the following method:

1. A noun in the nominative case followed by an adjective agreeing with it. This arrangement is used particularly in the cases of acids. Example, *acidum sulphuricum*.

2. A noun in the nominative case denoting a preparation followed by a noun in the genitive case denoting a drug. Example, *tinctura opii*.

3. A noun in the genitive case denoting a base followed by a noun in the nominative case denoting a negative radical. Example, *ferri sulphas*.

Titles containing more than two words are listed according to the same method as that used in titles containing two words.

In the case of an acid occasionally more than one adjective is employed. Example, *acidum sulphuricum aromaticum*.

Frequently two nouns occur connected by the conjunction *et* or by the preposition *cum*. In the former instance the two nouns are always in the same case; in the latter, the noun following *cum* is always in the ablative case. Examples are respectively *alumini et potassii sulphas* and *hydrargyrum cum creta*.

In the case of a preparation frequently an adjective is added

at the end of the title. This adjective usually agrees with the noun denoting the preparation, but may agree with the drug of which the preparation is made. Examples are respectively *tinctura opii camphorata* and *tinctura opii deodorati*.

## LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

**NOTE.**—For principles of pronunciation and accent, see pages 1-4.

Since the proper placing of the accent on the Latin word is determined by the length of the penultimate syllable, a straight line has been placed over every penultimate long vowel whose length could not be known from the general principles referred to above. The length of other vowels has not been indicated.

In the case of nouns the declension is shown by the genitive ending immediately following the noun, and the gender by the letter *m.*, *f.*, or *n.*

In the case of adjectives declension and gender are shown by the endings immediately following the adjective. Thus, the endings *-a*, *-um*, show that the word is declined according to the first and second declensions; the ending *-e* shows that the word is an adjective of two terminations belonging to the third declension; if no ending is given, the word is an adjective of one termination belonging to the third declension. Participles have been classified as adjectives.

In the case of verbs the letter *v.* indicates that the word is a verb, and the figure following shows the conjugation to which it belongs. Verbs are given in the infinitive form.

### A

*a*, *ab*, prep. with *abl.* *by*, *from*.

*absens*, adj. *absent*.

*absentia*, *-ae*, *f.* *absence*.

*absolutus*, *-a*, *-um*, adj. *absolute*.

*absorbens*, *-entis*, adj. *absorbent*.

*abstractum*, *-i*, *n.* *abstract*.

*ac*, conj. *and*.

*acacia*, *-ae*, *f.* *acacia*, *gum Arabic*.

*accurate*, adv. *accurately*.

*acer*, *-cris*, *-cre*, adj. *sharp*.

*acerbitas*, *-atis*, *f.* *sourness*, *acidity*.

*acerbus*, *-a*, *-um*, adj. *sour*.

*acetanilidum*, *-i*, *n.* *acetanilide*.

*acetas*, *-atis*, *m.* *acetate*.

*aceticus*, *-a*, *-um*, adj. *acetic*.

*acetonium*, *-i*, *n.* *acetone*.

*acetphenetidinum*, *-i*, *n.* *acetphenetidin*.

*acētum*, *-i*, *n.* *vinegar*.

*aciditas*, *-atis*, *f.* *acidity*.

*acidulus*, *-a*, *-um*, adj. *sour*.

*acidum*, *-i*, *n.* *acid*.

*acidus*, *-a*, *-um*, adj. *acid*.

*aconitina*, *-ae*, *f.* *aconitine*.

*aconitum*, *-i*, *n.* *aconite*, *wolfsbane*.

*acus*, *-us*, *f.* *needle*.

*ad*, prep. with *acc.* *to*, *up to*.

*addere*, *v.* 3, *to add*.

- adops, adipis, m. *lard*.  
 adhaesivus, -a, -um, adj. *adhesive*.  
 adjuvans, -antis, adj. *adjuvant*.  
 administrāre, v. 1, to administer.  
 adstringens, -entis, adj. *astringent*.  
 aequalis, -e, adj. *equal*.  
 aer, aeris, m. *air*.  
 aerātus, -a, -um, adj. *aerated*.  
 aetas, -ātis, f. *age*.  
 aether, -eris, m. *ether*.  
 aethereus, -a, -um, adj. *ethereal*.  
 aethyl, -ylis, n. *ethyl*.  
 affundere, v. 3, to pour upon.  
 agaricus, -i, m. *mushroom*.  
 agitāre, v. 1, to shake.  
 albūmen, -inis, n. *albumen*.  
 albus, -a, -um, adj. *white*.  
 alcohol, -ōlis, n. *alcohol*.  
 alcoholicus, -a, -um, adj. *alcoholic*.  
 aldehydum, -i, n. *aldehyde*.  
 alga, -ae, f. *seaweed*.  
 alimentum, -i, n. *food*.  
 aliquot, indecl. *some, several*.  
 alkalīnus, -a, -um, adj. *alkaline*.  
 allevāre, v. 1, to alleviate.  
 alligāre, v. 1, to bind.  
 allium, -i, n. *garlic*.  
 alnus, -i, f. *elder*.  
 aloe, aloes, f. *aloes*.  
 aloinum, -i, n. *aloin*.  
 alternus, -a, -um, adj. *alternate*.  
 althaea, -ae, f. *althaea, marsh-mallow*.  
 alūmen, -inis, n. *alum*.  
 aluminum, -i, n. *aluminum*.  
 amarities, -ei, f. *bitterness*.  
 amārus, -a, -um, adj. *bitter*.  
 americanus, -a, -um, adj. *American*.  
 amiantus, -i, m. *asbestos*.  
 ammonia, -ae, f. *ammonia*.  
 ammoniacum, -i, n. *ammoniac*.  
 ammoniātus, -a, -um, adj. *ammoniated*.  
 ammonium, -i, n. *ammonium*.  
 amphora, -ae, f. *jar*.  
 amplius, -a, -um, adj. *large*.  
 ampulla, -ae, f. *small bottle*.  
 amygdala, -ae, f. *almond*.  
 amygdalinum, -i, n. *amygdalin*.  
 amyl, -ylis, n. *amyl*.  
 amyllum, -i, n. *starch*.  
 ana, indecl. *of each*.  
 anglicus, -a, -um, adj. *English*.  
 angustifolius, -a, -um, adj. *narrow-leaved*.  
 angustus, -a, -um, adj. *narrow*.  
 anhydricus, -a, -um, adj. *anhydrous*.  
 animal, -ālis, n. *animal*.  
 animālis, -e, adj. *animal*.  
 anisum, -i, n. *anise*.  
 annus, -i, n. *year*.  
 annuus, -a, -um, adj. *annual*.  
 anser, -eris, m. *goose*.  
 antacridus, -a, -um, adj. *opposed to acridity*.  
 ante, prep. with acc. *before*.  
 anthelminticus, -a, -um, adj. *worm-destroying*.  
 anthemis, -idis, f. *anthemis, chamomile*.  
 antidiphthericus, -a, -um, adj. *antidiphtheric*.

antimonialis, -e, adj. *antimonial*.  
 antimonium, -i, n. *antimony*.  
 antipyrina, -ae, f. *antipyrine*.  
 antisepticus, -a, -um, adj. *antiseptic*.  
 aperiens, -entis, adj. *aperient*.  
 aperire, v. 4, to *open*.  
 apertus, -a, -um, adj. *opened*,  
*without cover*.  
 apex, -icis, m. *top, point*.  
 apiol, -olis, n. *apiol*.  
 apis, apis, f. *bee*.  
 apocynum, -i, n. *apocynum, Canadian hemp*.  
 apomorphina, -ae, f. *apomorphine*.  
 apothēca, -ae, f. *drug-store*.  
 apparātus, -us, m. *apparatus*.  
 applicāre, v. 1, to *apply*.  
 aqua, -ae, f. *water*.  
 aquālis, -e, adj. *pertaining to water*.  
 aquōsus, -a, -um, adj. *watery*.  
 arabicus, -a, -um, adj. *Arabic*.  
 arbor, -oris, f. *tree*.  
 arēna, -ae, f. *sand*.  
 argentum, -i, n. *silver*.  
 argilla, -ae, f. *white clay*.  
 arnica, -ae, f. *arnica, leopard's bane*.  
 aromaticus, -a, -um, adj. *aromatic*.  
 aromatisātus, -a, -um, adj. *aromatized*.  
 ars, artis, f. *art*.  
 arsenas, -ātis, m. *arsenate*.  
 arsenicālis, -e, adj. *arsenical*.  
 arsenicum, -i, n. *arsenic*.  
 arsenis, -itis, m. *arsenite*.  
 arsenōsus, -a, -um, adj. *arsenous*.

arsenum, -i, n. *arsenic*.  
 artificialis, -e, adj. *artificial*.  
 asafoetida, -ae, f. *asafoetida*.  
 asbestos, -i, m. *asbestos*.  
 asellus, -i, m. *codfish*.  
 asepticus, -a, -um, adj. *aseptic*.  
 aspidium, -i, n. *aspidium, male fern*.  
 astringens, -entis, adj. *astringent*.  
 ater, -tra, -trum, adj. *black*.  
 atropina, -ae, f. *atropine*.  
 aurantium, -i, n. *orange*.  
 aurinarium, -i, n. *ear suppository*.  
 aureus, -a, -um, adj. *golden*.  
 audire, v. 4, to *hear*.  
 aurum, -i, n. *gold*.  
 auris, auris, f. *ear*.  
 aut, conj. *or*.  
 axungia, -ae, f. *lard*.

## B

bacca, -ae, f. *berry*.  
 bacillus, -i, m. *bacillus*.  
 balneum, -i, n. *bath*.  
 balsamicus, -a, -um, adj. *balsamic*.  
 balsamum, -i, n. *balsam*.  
 barium, -i, n. *barium*.  
 belladonna, -ae, f. *belladonna, deadly nightshade*.  
 bene, adv. *well*.  
 bensaldehydum, -i, n. *benzaldehyde*.  
 benzēnum, -i, n. *benzene*.  
 benzinum, -i, n. *benzin*.  
 benzoas, -ātis, m. *benzoate*.

benzoätus, -a, -um, adj. *benzoated*.

benzoicus, -a, -um, adj. *benzoic*.

benzoinätus, -a, -um, adj. *benzoinated*.

benzoinum, -i, n. *benzoin, gum Benjamin*.

benzol, -ölis, n. *benzol*.

benzosulphinidum, -i, n. *benzosulphinide, saccharin*.

berberis, -idis, f. *berberis, Oregon grape root*.

betanaphthol, -ölis, n. *betanaphthol*.

betula, -ae, f. *betula, sweet birch*.

bibere, v. 3, *to drink*.

bicarbonas, ätis, m. *bicarbonate*.

bis, adv. *twice*.

bismüthum, -i, n. *bismuth*.

bisulphas, -ätis, m. *bisulphate*.

bisulphis, -itis, m. *bisulphite*.

bitartras, -ätis, m. *bitartrate*.

bolus, -i, m. *large pill*.

bonus, -a, -um, adj. *good*.

boras, -ätis, m. *borate*.

borax, -äcis, m. *borax, sodium borate*.

boricus, -a, -um, adj. *boric*.

boroglycerinum, -i, n. *boroglycerin*.

bos, bovis, m. *ox*.

bougium, -i, n. *bougie*.

brevis, -e, adj. *short*.

britannicus, -a, -um, adj. *British*.

bromidum, -i, n. *bromide*.

bromoformum, -i, n. *bromoform*.

bromum, -i, n. *bromine*.

buchu, indecl. n. *buchu*.

buginarium, -i, n. *nasal bougie*.

bullä, -ae, f. *blister*.

bulliens, -entis, adj. *boiling*.

bullire, v. 4, *to boil*.

butyrum, -i, n. *butter*.

## C

Cacäo, cacaönis, m. *cacao*.

cadinum, -i, n. *cade*.

cadmium, -i, n. *cadmium*.

cadücus, -a, -um, adj. *deciduous*.

caeruleus, -a, -um, adj. *blue*.

caffëina, -ae, f. *caffëine, theine*.

cajupüti, indecl. n. *cajuput*.

calamus, -i, m. *calamus, sweet flag*.

calcinätus, -a, -um, adj. *calcined*.

calcium, -i, n. *calcium*.

calefacere, v. 3, *warm*.

calefaciens, -entis, adj. *warming*.

calendula, -ae, f. *calendula, marigold*.

calidus, -a, -um, adj. *warm*.

calor, -öris, m. *heat*.

calumba, -ae, f. *calumba*.

calx, calcis, f. *lime*.

cambogia, -ae, f. *gamboge*.

camphora, -ae, f. *camphor*.

camphorätus, -a, -um, adj. *camphorated*.

camphoricus, -a, -um, adj. *camphoric*.

canadensis, -e, adj. *Canadian*.

cannabis, cannabis, f. *cannabis, hemp*.

cantharidätus, -a, -um, adj. *cantharidal*.

- cantharis, -idis, f. *cantharis*, *Spanish flies*.  
 capacitas, -ätis, f. *capacity*.  
 capere, v. 3, *to take*.  
 capillus, -i, m. *hair*.  
 capsicum, -i, n. *capsicum*, *Cayenne pepper*.  
 capsula, -ae, f. *capsule*.  
 carbamas, -ätis, m. *carbamate*.  
 carbasus, -i, m. *gauze*.  
 carbo, -önis, m. *carbon*, *charcoal*.  
 carbolätus, -a, -um, adj. *carbulated*.  
 carbolicus, -a, -um, adj. *carbolic*.  
 carbolisätus, -a, -um, adj. *carbolyzed*.  
 carbonas, -ätis, m. *carbonate*.  
 carboneum, -i, n. *carbon*.  
 carbonicus, -a, -um, adj. *carbolic*.  
 cardamömum, -i, n. *cardamon*.  
 caro, carnis, f. *meat*, *flesh*.  
 carum, -i, n. *caraway*.  
 caryophyllus, -i, m. *cloves*.  
 cassia, -ae, f. *cassia*.  
 cataplasma, -atis, n. *poultice*.  
 catharticus, -a, -um, adj. *cathartic*.  
 catechu, indecl. n. *catechu*.  
 caulis, caulis, m. *stem*.  
 causa, -ae, f. *cause*, *reason*.  
 causticus, -a, -um, adj. *caustic*.  
 caute, adv. *carefully*.  
 cedrus, -i, f. *cedar*.  
 centum, indecl. *one hundred*.  
 cepa, -ae, f. *onion*.  
 cera, -ae, f. *wax*.  
 cerasus, -i, f. *cherry tree*.  
 cerätum, -i, n. *cerate*.  
 cerätus, -a, -um, adj. *waxed*.  
 cereälis, -e, adj. *cereal*.  
 cereolum, -i, n. *wax bougie*.  
 cerium, -i, n. *cerium*.  
 cetaceum, -i, n. *spermaceti*.  
 charta, -ae, f. *paper*.  
 chartula, -ae, f. *small paper*.  
 chenopodium, -i, n. *chenopodium*, *American wormseed*.  
 chimaphila, -ae, f. *chimaphila*, *pipsissewa*.  
 chinensis, -e, adj. *Chinese*.  
 chiräta, -ae, f. *chirata*, *East Indian balmony*.  
 chirurgicus, -a, -um, adj. *surgical*.  
 chloralformamidum, -i, n. *chloralformamide*.  
 chloral, -älis, n. *chloral*.  
 chloralum, -i, n. *chloral*.  
 chloras, -ätis, m. *chlorate*.  
 chloricus, -a, -um, adj. *chloric*.  
 chloridum, -i, n. *chloride*.  
 chlorinätus, -a, -um, adj. *chlorinated*.  
 chloroformum, -i, n. *chloroform*.  
 chlorum, -i, n. *chlorine*.  
 chocoläta, -ae, f. *chocolate*.  
 chromas, -ätis, m. *chromate*.  
 chromicus, -a, -um, adj. *chromic*.  
 chromium, -i, n. *chromium*.  
 chondrus, -i, m. *chondrus*, *Irish moss*.  
 chrysarobinum, -i, n. *chrysarobin*.  
 cibus, -i, m. *food*, *meal*.  
 cilicium, -i, n. *strainer*.  
 cimicifuga, -ae, f. *cimicifuga*, *black cohosh*.



cinchōna, -ae, f. *cinchona*, *Peruvian bark*.

cinchonidina, -ae, f. *cinchonidine*.

cinchonina, -ae, f. *cinchonine*.

cinereus, -a, -um, adj. *grey*.

cinnaldehydum, -i, n. *cinnamic aldehyde*.

cinnamōmum, -i, n. *cinnamon*.

circa, prep. with acc. *about*.

circum, prep. with acc. *around*.

cito, adv. *quickly*.

citras, -ātis, m. *citrate*.

citratūs, -a, -um, adj. *citrated*.

citricus, -a, -um, adj. *citric*.

claudere, v. 3, *to close*.

coagulāre, v. 1, *to curdle*.

coca, -ae, f. *coca*, *erythroxylon*.

cocaīna, -ae, f. *cocaine*.

coccinus, -a, -um, adj. *scarlet*.

coccus, -i, m. or f. *cochineal*.

cochleāre, -āris, n. *spoonful*.

coctus, -a, -um, adj. *boiled*.

codeīna, -ae, f. *codeine*.

codex, codicis, m. *formulary*.

cola, -ae, f. *cola-nut*.

colāre, v. 1, *to strain*.

colatūra, -ae, f. *strained liquid*.

colātus, -a, -um, adj. *strained*.

colchicina, -ae, f. *colchicine*.

colchicum, -i, n. *colchicum*, *meadow saffron*.

collodium, -i, n. *collodion*.

colloidālis, -e, adj. *colloidal*.

colluere, v. 3, *to rinse*.

collunarium, -i, n. *nasal douche*.

collutorium, -i, n. *mouth-wash*.

collyrium, -i, n. *eye-wash*.

colocynthis, -idis, f. *colocynth*, *bitter apple*.

color, -ōris, m. *color*.

colorāre, v. 1, *to color*.

colorātus, -a, -um, adj. *colored*.

colum, -i, n. *strainer*.

comminuere, v. 3, *to diminish*, *to reduce*.

commiscere, v. 2, *to mix together*.

commūnis, -e, adj. *common*.

componere, v. 3, *to compound*.

compositus, -a, -um, adj. *compound*.

compressus, -a, -um, adj. *compressed*.

concentrātus, -a, -um, adj. *concentrated*.

concidere, v. 3, *to cut up thoroughly*.

condire, v. 4, *to pickle*.

condurango, indecl. n. *condurango*.

confectio, -ōnis, f. *confection*.

confectum, -i, n. *confection*.

congius, -i, m. *gallon*.

confum, -i, n. *conium*, *poison hemlock*.

conserva, -ae, f. *conserve*, *confection*, *electuary*.

conspergere, v. 3, *to dust thoroughly*.

contere, v. 3, *to triturate*.

contra, prep. with acc. *against*.

contundere, v. 3, *to pound*.

contūsus, -a, -um, adj. *crushed*, *bruised*.

convallaria, -ae, f. *convallaria*, *lily-of-the-valley*.

copaiba, -ae, f. *copaiba*.

coquere, v. 3, *to boil*.  
 cordiale, -ālis, n. *cordial*.  
 coriandrum, -i, n. *coriander*.  
 cormus, -i, m. *corm*.  
 cornūtus, -a, -um, adj. *horned*.  
 corrigens, -entis, adj. *corrective*.  
 corrosivus, -a, -um, adj. *corrosive*.  
 cortex, -icis, m. *bark, peel*.  
 cras, adv. *tomorrow*.  
 crasse, adv. *coarsely*.  
 cremor, -ōris, m. *cream*.  
 creosōtum, -i, n. *creosote*.  
 cresol, -ōlis, n. *cresol*.  
 cresolicus, -a, -um, adj. *cresolic*.  
 creta, -ae, f. *chalk*.  
 cribrāre, v. 1, *to sift*.  
 cribrātus, -a, -um, adj. *sifted*.  
 cribrum, -i, n. *sieve*.  
 crispus, -a, -um, adj. *curled*.  
 croton, -ōnis, n. *croton*.  
 crudus, -a, -um, adj. *crude*.  
 crystallinus, -a, -um, adj. *crystalline*.  
 crystallizātus, -a, -um, adj. *crystallized*.  
 crystallus, -i, m. *crystal*.  
 cubēba, -ae, f. *cubeb*.  
 cubicus, -a, -um, adj. *cubic*.  
 cucūmis, cucumeris, m. *cucumber*.  
 cum, prep. with abl. *with*.  
 cuprum, -i, n. *copper*.  
 cusso, indecl. n. *kousso*.  
 cyanidum, -i, n. *cyanide*.  
 cyathus, -i, m. *wine-glass*.  
 cypripedium, -i, n. *cypripedium, lady's slipper*.

## D

damascēnus, -a, -um, adj. *Damascan*.  
 dare, v. 1, *to give*.  
 deaurāre, v. 1, *to gild*.  
 decem, indecl. *ten*.  
 decimus, -a, -um, adj. *tenth*.  
 decoctio, -ōnis, f. *decoction*.  
 decoctum, -i, n. *decoction*.  
 decolorātus, -a, -um, adj. *decolorized*.  
 decoquere, v. 3, *to boil down*.  
 decorticātus, -a, -um, adj. *peeled*.  
 defaecātus, -a, -um, adj. *refined*.  
 dein, deinde, adv. *then*.  
 deliquescens, -entis, adj. *deliquescent*.  
 demulcens, -entis, adj. *demulcent, softening*.  
 denigrātus, -a, -um, adj. *blackened*.  
 dens, dentis, m. *tooth*.  
 dentifricium, -i, n. *dentifrice*.  
 deodorātus, -a, -um, adj. *deodorized*.  
 depurātus, -a, -um, adj. *clarified*.  
 despumāre, v. 1, *to skim*.  
 despumātus, -a, -um, adj. *clarified*.  
 destillāre, v. 1, *to distil*.  
 destillātus, -a, -um, adj. *distilled*.  
 detannātus, -a, -um, adj. *detanned*.  
 detergens, -entis, adj. *cleansing*.  
 detergēre, v. 2, *to cleanse*.  
 dexter, -tra, -trum, adj. *right* (as opposed to *left*).

diachylon, indecl. n. *diachylon*.  
 dialysatus, -a, -um, adj. *dialysed*.  
 dichromas, -ätis, m. *dichromate*.  
 dictus, -a, -um, adj. *said, indicated, prescribed*.  
 dies, -ei, m. or f. *day*.  
 digerere, v. 3, *to digest*.  
 digestivus, -a, -um, adj. *digestive*.  
 digitälis, -älis, f. *digitalis, fox-glove*.  
 digitätus, -a, -um, adj. *fingered*.  
 dilapsus, -a, -um, adj. *effloresced*.  
 dilubilis, -e, adj. *diluble*.  
 diluere, v. 3, *to dilute*.  
 dilütus, -a, -um, adj. *diluted*.  
 dimidium, -i, n. *half*.  
 dimidius, -a, -um, adj. *half*.  
 dioxidum, -i, n. *dioxide*.  
 dispensare, v. 1, *to dispense*.  
 disulphidum, -i, n. *disulphide*.  
 dividendum, -a, -um, adj. *to be divided*.  
 dividere, v. 3, *to divide*.  
 domesticus, -a, -um, adj. *domestic*.  
 dosis, dosis, f. *dose*.  
 drachma, -ae, f. *drachm*.  
 dulcis, -e, adj. *sweet*.  
 ductilis, -e, adj. *plastic*.  
 duo, duae, duo, adj. *two*.  
 duplex, -icis, adj. *double*.  
 durus, -a, -um, adj. *hard*.

## E

e, ex, prep. with abl. *from, out of*.  
 edülis, -e, adj. *edible*.  
 effervescens, -entis, adj. *effervescent*.

effervescencia, -ae, f. *effervescence*.  
 ejusdem (gen. of idem), *of the same*.  
 elastica, -ae, f. *rubber*.  
 elasticus, -a, -um, adj. *elastic*.  
 elaterinum, -i, n. *elaterin*.  
 elaterium, -i, n. *elaterium*.  
 electuarium, -i, n. *electuary, confection*.  
 eleosaccharum, -i, n. *oilsugar*.  
 elixir, -iris, n. *elixir*.  
 embrocatio, -önis, f. *embrocation*.  
 emolliens, -entis, adj. *softening*.  
 emplastrum, -i, n. *plaster*.  
 emulgens, -entis, adj. *emulsifying*.  
 emulsio, -önis, f. *emulsion*.  
 emulsum, -i, n. *emulsion*.  
 enema, -atis, n. *enema, clyster*.  
 entericus, -a, -um, adj. *enteric, pertaining to the intestines*.  
 epispasticus, -a, -um, adj. *blistering*.  
 ergota, -ae, f. *ergot, spurred rye*.  
 erigeron, -ontis, f. *erigeron, fleabane*.  
 eriodictyon, -önis, n. *eriodictyon, yerba santa*.  
 escharoticus, -a, -um, adj. *caustic*.  
 essentia, -ae, f. *essence*.  
 et, conj. *and*.  
 eucalyptol, -ölis, n. *eucalyptol, cineol*.  
 eucalyptus, -i, m. or f. *eucalyptus, blue gum tree*.  
 eugenol, -ölis, n. *eugenol*.  
 euonymus, -i, m. *euonymus, wahoo*.  
 europaeus, -a, -um, adj. *European*.

eupatorium, -i, n. *eupatorium*,  
*boneset*.

evaporare, v. 1, to *evaporate*.

ex, e, *from*.

excipiens, -entis, n. *excipient*.

exhibere, v. 2, to *administer*.

expectorans, -antis, *expectorant*.

expers, expertis, adj. (followed by  
the gen.) *free from*.

expressus, -a, -um, adj. *expressed*.

exsiccatus, -a, -um, adj. *dried*.

extendere, v. 3, to *spread*, to  
*extend*.

extensus, -a, -um, adj. *spread*,  
*extended*.

extractum, -i, n. *extract*.

## F

faba, -ae, f. *bean*.

fac, irreg. imper. of *facere*.

facere, v. 3, to *make*.

facies, -ei, f. *face*.

factitius, -a, -um, adj. *artificial*.

farina, -ae, f. *flour*.

fascia, -ae, f. *bandage*.

fastigiatus, -a, -um, adj. *tapering*.

febris, febris, f. *fever*.

fel, fellis, n. *bile*.

fermentatus, -a, -um, adj. *fer-*  
*mented*.

fermentum, -i, n. *yeast*.

ferratus, -a, -um, adj. *containing*  
*iron*.

ferrocyanidum, -i, n. *ferrocyanide*.

ferrum, -i, n. *iron*.

fervens, -entis, adj. *hot*.

fiat, fiant, subjunc. of *feri*.

ficus, -i or -us, f. *fig*.

feri, v. irreg. to *be made*.

filix, filicis, f. *fern*.

filtrare, v. 1, to *filter*.

filtrum, -i, n. *filter*.

fistula, -ae, f. *small tube*.

fixus, -a, -um, adj. *fixed*.

flavus, -a, -um, adj. *yellow*.

flexilis, -e, adj. *flexible*.

florentinus, -a, -um, adj. *Floren-*  
*tine*.

flos, floris, m. *flower*.

fluidextractum, -i, n. *fluidextract*.

fluidrachma, -ae, f. *fluidrachm*.

fluiduncia, -ae, f. *fluidounce*.

fluidus, -a, -um, adj. *fluid*.

foeniculum, -i, n. *fennel*.

foetidus, -a, -um, adj. *fetid*.

folium, -i, n. *leaf*.

fomentum, -i, n. *fomentation*.

fons, fontis, m. *fountain, spring*.

fontanus, -a, -um, adj. *of a foun-*  
*tain*.

forma, -ae, f. *shape, form*.

formaldehydum, -i, n. *formalde-*  
*hyde*.

formare, v. 1, to *form*.

formula, -ae, f. *formula*.

fortior, fortius, adj. *stronger*.

fortis, -e, adj. *strong*.

fortissimus, -a, -um, adj. *strong-*  
*est*.

fotus, -us, m. *fomentation*.

fragilis, -e, adj. *brittle, fragile*.

fragrans, -antis, adj. *fragrant*.

frangula, -ae, f. *frangula, buck-*  
*thorn*.

frendere, v. 3, *to grind*.  
 fricare, v. 1, *to rub*.  
 frictio, -ōnis, f. *friction*.  
 frigidus, -a, -um, adj. *cold*.  
 fructus, -us, m. *fruit*.  
 frumentum, -i, n. *grain, corn*.  
 fulvus, -a, -um, adj. *tawny*.  
 fumans, -antis, adj. *fuming*.  
 fumus, -i, m. *smoke*.  
 fundere, v. 3, *to pour*.  
 fuscus, -a, -um, adj. *brown*.  
 fusus, -a, -um, adj. *moulded, melted*.

## G

galla, -ae, f. *nutgall*.  
 gallicus, -a, -um, adj. *Gallic*.  
 gambir, indecl. n. *gambir, pale catechu*.  
 gargarisma, -atis, n. *gargle*.  
 gas, gasis, n. *gas*.  
 gaultheria, -ae, f. *gaultheria, wintergreen*.  
 gelatina, -ae, f. *jelly*.  
 gelatinum, -i, n. *gelatin*.  
 gelsemium, -i, n. *gelsemium, yellow or Carolina jessamine*.  
 gentiana, -ae, f. *gentian, bitter root*.  
 genus, generis, n. *genus, kind*.  
 geranium, -i, n. *geranium, cranesbill*.  
 germanicus, -a, -um, adj. *German*.  
 glaber, -bra, -brum, adj. *hairless, smooth*.  
 glaciālis, -e, adj. *glacial*.

glacies, -ēi, f. *ice*.  
 glandula, -ae, f. *gland*.  
 globula, -ae, f. *globule*.  
 gluten, -inis, n. *gluten*.  
 glycerinātus, -a, -um, adj. *glycerinated*.  
 glycerinum, -i, n. *glycerin, glycerol*.  
 glyceritum, -i, n. *glycerite*.  
 glyceryl, -ylis, n. *glyceryl*.  
 glycyrrhiza, -ae, f. *glycyrrhiza, licorice*.  
 glycyrrhizinum, -i, n. *glycyrrhizin*.  
 gossypium, -i, n. *cotton*.  
 gradātum, adv. *gradually*.  
 gramen, -inis, n. *grass*.  
 gramma, -atis, n. *gramme*.  
 granātum, -i, n. *pomegranate*.  
 granulātus, -a, -um, adj. *granulated*.  
 granulum, -i, n. *granule*.  
 granum, -i, n. *grain*.  
 graveolens, -entis, adj. *strong smelling*.  
 grindelia, -ae, f. *grindelia, California gum plant*.  
 grossus, -a, -um, adj. *coarse*.  
 guaiacol, -ōlis, n. *guaiacol*.  
 guaiacum, -i, n. *guaiac*.  
 guarāna, -ae, f. *guarana, Brazilian coca*.  
 gummi, indecl. n. *gum*.  
 gummifer, -era, -erum, adj. *gum-bearing*.  
 gummōsus, -a, -um, adj. *gummy*.  
 gustus, -us, m. *taste*.  
 gutta, -ae, f. *drop*.  
 guttātum, adv. *drop by drop*.

## H

haematoxylon, -ōnis, n. *hema-toxylon*, logwood.

hamamēlis, idis, f. *hamamelis*, *witchhazel*.

haustus, -us, m. *draught*.

hedeōma, -ae, f. *hedecoma*, penny-royal.

helonias, -adis, f. *helonias*.

hepar, hepatis, n. *liver*.

herba, -ae, f. *herb*.

herbaceus, -a, -um, adj. *herba-ceous*.

hexamethylenamina, -ae, f. *hex-amethylenamine*.

hirsūtus, -a, -um, adj. *bristly*.

hirūdo, -inis, f. *leech*.

homatropina, -ae, f. *homatropine*.

hora, -ae, f. *hour*.

hordeum, -i, n. *barley*.

humescens, -entis, adj. *deliques-cent*.

humidus, -a, -um, adj. *wet*.

humulus, -i, m. *hops*.

hydrargyrum, -i, n. *mercury*.

hydras, -ātis, m. *hydrate*.

hydrastina, -ae, f. *hydrastine*.

hydrastinina, -ae, f. *hydrastinine*.

hydrastis, hydrastis, f. *hydrastis*.

hydrātus, -a, -um, adj. *hydrated*.

hydriodicus, -a, -um, adj. *hydriodic*.

hydrobromicus, -a, -um, adj. *hydrobromic*.

hydrobromidum, -i, n. *hydro-bromide*.

hydrochloricus, -a, -um, adj. *hydrochloric*.

hydrochloridum, -i, n. *hydro-chloride*.

hydrocyanicus, -a, -um, adj. *hydrocyanic*.

hydrogenium, -i, n. *hydrogen*.

hydrōsus, -a, -um, adj. *hydrrous, aqueous, watery*.

hydroxidum, -i, n. *hydroxide*.

hyoscina, -ae, f. *hyoscine*.

hyoscyamina, -ae, f. *hyoscyamine*.

hyoscyamus, -i, m. *hyoscyamus, henbane*.

hypnal, -ālis, n. *hypnal*.

hypodermicus, -a, -um, adj. *hypo-dermic*.

hypophosphis, -itis, m. *hypophos-phite*.

hypophosphorōsus, -a, -um, adj. *hypophosphorous*.

hyposulphis, -itis, m. *hyposulphite*.

## I

ibidem, adv. *in the same place*.

ichthyol, -ōlis, n. *ichthyol*.

ignis, ignis, m. *fire*.

immatūrus, -a, -um, adj. *unripe*.

implicāre, v. 1, *to envelop*.

impūrus, -a, -um, adj. *impure*.

in, prep. with abl. *in*; with acc. *into*.

incisus, -a, -um, adj. *cut into pieces*.

indicus, -a, -um, adj. *Indian*.

inducere, v. 3, *to induce, to spread*.

indurātus, -a, -um, adj. *hardened*.

inflātus, -a, -um, adj. *inflated*.

infra, prep. with acc. *below*.

*infundere*, v. 3, to pour in, to infuse.

*infundibulum*, -i, n. funnel.

*infusare*, v. 1, to infuse.

*infusio*, -ōnis, f. infusion.

*infusum*, -i, n. infusion.

*inhalatio*, -ōnis, f. inhalation.

*inhalatum*, -i, n. inhalation.

*injectio*, -ōnis, f. injection.

*injectum*, -i, n. injection.

*innocuus*, -a, -um, adj. harmless.

*inodorus*, -a, -um, adj. odorless.

*inspergere*, v. 3, to sprinkle upon.

*inspissatus*, -a, -um, adj. inspissated.

*instanter*, adv. instantly.

*instillare*, v. 1, to instil.

*insufflatio*, -ōnis, f. insufflation.

*inter*, prep. with acc. between, among.

*intra*, prep. with acc. within.

*inunctio*, -ōnis, f. inunction.

*iodatus*, -a, -um, adj. iodized.

*iodidum*, -i, n. iodide.

*iodoformatus*, -a, -um, adj. iodoformised.

*iodoformum*, -i, n. iodoform.

*iodolum*, -i, n. iodol.

*iōdum*, -i, n. iodine.

*ipēcacuanha*, -ae, f. *ipēcac.*

*iris*, -idis, f. iris.

*ita*, adv. so, thus.

*italicus*, -a, -um, adj. Italian.

## J

*jaborandi*, indecl. n. *jaborandi.*

*jālāpa*, -ae, f. *jālap.*

*japonicus*, -a, -um, adj. Japanese.

*julapium*, -i, n. *julep.*

*juniperus*, -i, f. *juniper.*

*juxta*, prep. with acc. next to.

## K

*kaliūm*, -i, n. *potassium.*

*kaolinūm*, -i, n. *kaolin.*

*keratinūm*, -i, n. *keratin.*

*kino*, indecl. n. *kino.*

*krameria*, -ae, f. *krameria, rhatany.*

## L

*lac*, *lactis*, n. *milk.*

*lacticus*, -a, -um, adj. *lactic.*

*lactophosphas*, -ātis, m. *lactophosphate.*

*lactucarium*, -i, n. *lactucarium, lettuce.*

*lagēna*, -ae, f. *bottle.*

*lamella*, -ae, f. *lamella, thin plate.*

*lana*, -ae, f. *wool.*

*laneus*, -a, -um, adj. *woolen.*

*lapis*, -idis, m. *stone.*

*lappa*, -ae, f. *lappa, burdock root.*

*latex*, -icis, m. *milk-juice.*

*latus*, -a, -um, adj. *wide.*

*laurocerasus*, -i, f. *cherry laurel.*

*lavandula*, -ae, f. *lavender.*

*laxans*, -antis, adj. *laxative.*

*laxativus*, -a, -um, adj. *laxative.*

*leniens*, -entis, adj. *soothing.*

*lenis*, -e, adj. *gentle.*

*lentus*, -a, -um, adj. *tough.*

*leptandra*, -ae, f. *leptandra, Culver's root.*

levis, -e, adj. *light* (in weight).  
 libra, -ae, f. *pound*.  
 ligamentum, -i, n. *ligament*.  
 ligneus, -a, -um, adj. *wooden*.  
 lignum, -i, n. *wood*.  
 limon, -onis, f. *lemon*.  
 limpidus, -a, -um, adj. *clear*.  
 linctus, -i, m. *linctus, electuary*.  
 linimentum, -i, n. *liniment*.  
 linteum, -i, n. *linen*.  
 linteus, -a, -um, adj. *linen*.  
 linum, -i, n. *linseed, flaxseed*.  
 liquāre, v. 1, to *liquefy*.  
 liquafacere, v. 3, to *melt*.  
 liquefactus, -a, -um, adj. *liquefied*.  
 liquidum, -i, n. *liquid*.  
 liquidus, -a, -um, adj. *liquid*.  
 liquor, -oris, m. *liquor, solution*.  
 lithium, -i, n. *lithium*.  
 lobelia, -ae, f. *lobelia, Indian tobacco*.  
 longus, -a, -um, adj. *long*.  
 lotion, -onis, f. *lotion*.  
 lotus, -a, -um, adj. *washed*.  
 lubricans, -antis, adj. *lubricating*.  
 luna, -ae, f. *moon*.  
 lupulinum, -i, n. *lupulin*.  
 luteus, -a, -um, adj. *yellow*.  
 lux, lucis, f. *light*.  
 lycopodium, -i, n. *lycopodium, vegetable sulphur*.

## M

macerāre, v. 1, to *macerate, to soak*.  
 macis, -idis, f. *mace*.  
 maculātus, -a, -um, adj. *spotted*.

magister, -tri, m. *master*.  
 magnesium, -i, n. *magnesium*.  
 magnus, -a, -um, adj. *large, great*.  
 major, -oris, adj. *larger*.  
 maltum, -i, n. *malt*.  
 malus, -a, -um, adj. *bad*.  
 mane, adv. *in the morning*.  
 manganum, -i, n. *manganese*.  
 manna, -ae, f. *manna*.  
 manus, -us, f. *hand*.  
 margo, -inis, m. *margin*.  
 maritimus, -a, -um, adj. *marine*.  
 marrubium, -i, n. *marrubium, hoarhound*.  
 marylandicus, -a, -um, adj. *Maryland*.  
 mascerāre, v. 1, to *soak*.  
 massa, -ae, f. *mass*.  
 masticāre, v. 1, to *chew*.  
 mastiche, -es, f. *mastic*.  
 materia, -ae, f. *material*.  
 matico, indecl. n. *matico*.  
 matricaria, -ae, f. *matricaria, German chamomile*.  
 matūrus, -a, -um, adj. *ripe*.  
 maximus, -a, -um, adj. *largest, greatest*.  
 medicātus, -a, -um, adj. *medicated*.  
 medicinālis, -e, adj. *medicinal*.  
 medicus, -a, -um, adj. *medical*.  
 medius, -a, -um, adj. *middle sized, medium*.  
 medulla, -ae, f. *pit, marrow*.  
 mel, mellis, n. *honey*.  
 menstruum, -i, n. *menstruum*.  
 mensūra, -ae, f. *measure*.  
 mentha, -ae, f. *mint*.



menthol, -ōlis, n. *menthol*.  
 mercurialis, -e, adj. *mercurial*.  
 merides, -ēi, m. *noon*.  
 metallicus, -a, -um, adj. *metallic*.  
 methyl, -ylis, n. *methy*.  
 methylatus, -a, -um, adj. *methy-*  
*lated*.  
 methylicus, -a, -um, adj. *methylic*.  
 methylthionina, -ae, f. *methyl-*  
*thionine*.  
 metrum, -i, n. *meter*.  
 mezereum, -i, n. *meze-*  
*reum*.  
 mica, -ae, f. *crumb*.  
 mille, indecl. adj. *one thousand*.  
 mineralis, -e, adj. *mineral*.  
 minimum, -i, n. *minim*.  
 minimus, -a, -um, adj. *smallest*.  
 minor, minus, adj. *smaller*.  
 miscere, v. 2, to *mix*.  
 mistura, -ae, f. *mixture*.  
 mitigatus, -a, -um, adj. *mitigated*,  
*made milder*.  
 mitis, -e, adj. *mild*.  
 mittere, v. 3, to *send*.  
 mixtus, -a, -um, adj. *mixed*.  
 modulus, -i, m. *mould*.  
 modus, -i, m. *manner, way*.  
 moles, molis, f. *mass*.  
 mollis, -e, adj. *soft*.  
 monobromatus, -a, -um, adj.  
*monobromated*.  
 monohydras, -ātis, m. *monohy-*  
*drate*.  
 morphina, -ae, f. *morphine*.  
 morrhua, -ae, f. *codfish*.  
 mortarium, -i, n. *mortar*.  
 mos, moris, m. *manner, custom*.

moschus, -i, m. *musk*.  
 mucilago, -inis, f. *mucilage*.  
 multus, -a, -um, adj. *much, many*.  
 muriaticus, -a, -um, adj. *muri-*  
*atic, hydrochloric*.  
 myristica, -ae, f. *myristica, nut-*  
*meg*.  
 myrrha, -ae, f. *myrrh*.

## N

naphthalenum, -i, n. *naphthalene*.  
 naphthol, -ōlis, n. *naphthol*.  
 nasus, -i, m. *nose*.  
 natrium, -i, n. *sodium*.  
 naturalis, -e, adj. *natural*.  
 ne, conj. *lest, in order that not, not*.  
 nebula, -ae, f. *spray*.  
 niger, -gra, -grum, adj. *black*.  
 nitras, -ātis, m. *nitrate*.  
 nitricus, -a, -um, adj. *nitric*.  
 nitris, -itis, m. *nitrite*.  
 nitrohydrochloricus, -a, -um, adj.  
*nitrohydrochloric*.  
 nitrosus, -a, -um, adj. *nitrous*.  
 nivālis, -e, adj. *of snow*.  
 nomen, -inis, n. *name*.  
 non, adv. *not*.  
 novus, -a, -um, adj. *new*.  
 nox, noctis, f. *night; nocte, at*  
*night, in the night*.  
 numerus, -i, m. *number*.  
 nummus, -i, m. *coin, money*.  
 nutriens, -entis, adj. *nourishing*.  
 nux, nucis, f. *nut; nux vomica*,  
*nucis vomicae, nux vomica*,  
*Quaker button*.

## O

obducere, v. 3, to coat.  
 obturātus, -a, -um, adj. stoppered.  
 occidentālis, -e, adj. western.  
 octarius, -i, m. pint.  
 octo, indecl. adj. eight.  
 oculus, -i, m. eye.  
 odor, -ōris, m. odor.  
 odorāre, v. 1, to perfume.  
 odorātus, -a, -um, adj. odorous.  
 officiālis, -e, adj. official, pharmacopœial.  
 officinālis, -e, adj. used in the shop.  
 oleātum, -i, n. oleate.  
 oleicus, -a, -um, adj. oleic.  
 oleoresina, -ae, f. oleoresin.  
 oleosaccharum, -i, n. oilsugar.  
 oleosus, -a, -um, adj. oily.  
 oleum, -i, n. oil.  
 oliva, -ae, f. olive.  
 olla, -ae, f. jar.  
 omnis, -e, adj. all, every.  
 opertus, -a, -um, adj. covered.  
 ophthalmicus, -a, -um, adj. ophthalmic, pertaining to the eye.  
 opium, -i, n. opium, meconium.  
 optimus, -a, -um, adj. best.  
 opus, operis, n. work.  
 ordinarius, -a, -um, adj. ordinary.  
 orientālis, -e, adj. eastern.  
 oryza, -ae, f. rice.  
 os, oris, n. mouth.  
 os, ossis, n. bone.  
 ovillus, -a, -um, adj. belonging to a sheep.  
 ovis, ovis, f. sheep.

ovum, -i, n. egg.  
 oxalas, -ātis, m. oxalate.  
 oxalicus, -a, -um, adj. oxalic.  
 oxidum, -i, n. oxide.  
 oxygenium, -i, n. oxygen.  
 oxymel, oxymellis, n. honey and vinegar.

## P

pallidus, -a, -um, adj. pale.  
 pancreas, -ātis, f. pancreas.  
 pancreaticus, -a, -um, adj. pancreatic.  
 pancreatinum, -i, n. pancreatin.  
 panis, panis, m. bread.  
 pannus, -i, m. cloth.  
 papāver, -eris, n. poppy.  
 paraffinum, -i, n. paraffin.  
 paraldehydum, -i, n. paraldehyde.  
 parāre, v. 1, to prepare.  
 parātus, -a, -um, adj. prepared.  
 pareira, -ae, f. pareira.  
 pars, partis, f. part.  
 parviflorus, -a, -um, adj. small flowered.  
 parvulus, -a, -um, adj. very small.  
 parvus, -a, -um, adj. small.  
 pasta, -ae, f. paste.  
 pastillus, -i, m. pastile.  
 pauciflorus, -a, -um, adj. having few flowers.  
 pectorālis, -e, adj. pectoral, pertaining to the chest.  
 pectus, pectoris, n. chest.  
 peior, pejus, adj. worse.  
 pelletierina, -ae, f. pelletierine.  
 peltātus, -a, -um, adj. shield-like.

pendens, -entis, adj. *weighing*.  
 pendere, v. 3, *to weigh*.  
 penicillum, -i, n. *small brush*.  
 peniculus, -i, m. *small brush*.  
 pepo, -ōnis, m. *pepo, pumpkin*.  
 pepsinum, -i, n. *pepsin*.  
 peptonātus, -a, -um, adj. *peptonized*.  
 per, prep. with acc. *through*.  
 percolāre, v. 1. *to percolate*.  
 percolātum, -i, n. *percolate*.  
 percōlator, -i, n. *percolator*.  
 permanganas, -ātis, m. *permanganate*.  
 persio, -ōnis, f. *cudbear*.  
 peruvīanus, -a, -um, adj. *Peruvian*.  
 pessarium, -i, n. *pessary*.  
 pessimus, -a, -um, adj. *worst*.  
 pessus, -i, m. *pessary*.  
 petalum, -i, n. *petal*.  
 petrolātum, -i, n. *petrolatum, vaseline*.  
 pharmaceuticus, -a, -um, adj. *pharmaceutical*.  
 phellus, -i, m. *cork*.  
 phenol, -ōlis, n. *phenol, carbolic acid*.  
 phenolātus, -a, -um, adj. *phenolated*.  
 phenolsulphonas, -ātis, m. *phenosulphonate*.  
 phenyl, -ylis, n. *phenyl*.  
 phiala, -ae, f. *phial, vial*.  
 phosphas, -ātis, m. *phosphate*.  
 phosphorātus, -a, -um, adj. *phosphorated*.  
 phosphoricus, -a, -um, adj. *phosphoric*.

phosphorōsus, -a, -um, adj. *phosphorous*.  
 phosphorus, -i, m. *phosphorus*.  
 physiologicus, -a, -um, adj. *physiological*.  
 physostigma -atis, n. *physostigma, Calabar bean*.  
 physostigmīna, -ae, f. *physostigmine, eserine*.  
 phytolacca, -ae, f. *phytolacca, poke root*.  
 pigmentum, -i, n. *pigment, paint*.  
 pila, -ae, f. *ball*.  
 pilocarpīna, -ae, f. *pilocarpine*.  
 pilocarpus, -i, m. *pilocarpus, jaborandi*.  
 pilula, -ae, f. *pill*.  
 pimenta, -ae, f. *pimenta, allspice*.  
 pinguēdo, -inis, f. *fat*.  
 pinguis, -e, adj. *fat, fatty*.  
 piper, -eris, n. *pepper*.  
 piperīna, -ae, f. *piperine*.  
 piperītus, -a, -um, adj. *peppery*.  
 piscis, piscis, m. *fish*.  
 pix, picis, f. *pitch*.  
 plasma, -atis, n. *plasma, non-fatty ointment*.  
 plasmāre, v. 1, *to mould*.  
 platinum, -i, n. *platinum*.  
 plumbum, -i, n. *lead*.  
 plurimus, -a, -um, adj. *most*.  
 plus, pluris, adj. *more*.  
 pluviālis, -e, adj. *rainy*.  
 podophyllum, -i, n. *podophyllum, may-apple*.  
 pomādum, -i, n. *pomade*.  
 pomātus, -a, -um, adj. *pertaining to apples*.

ponderosus, -a, -um, adj. *heavy*.  
 pondus, ponderis, n. *weight*.  
 portio, -ōnis, f. *portion*.  
 post, prep. with acc. *after*.  
 potassa, -ae, f. *potash*.  
 potassium, -i, n. *potassium*.  
 potio, -ōnis, f. *drink*.  
 potus, -us, m. *drink*.  
 prae, prep. with abl. *before*.  
 praecipitatus, -a, -um, adj. *precipitated*.  
 praeparare, v. 1, to *prepare*.  
 praeparatio, -ōnis, f. *preparation*.  
 praeparatus, -a, -um, adj. *prepared*.  
 praescribere, v. 3, to *prescribe*.  
 praescriptio, -ōnis, f. *prescription*.  
 prandium, -i, n. *dinner*.  
 prelum, -i, n. *press*.  
 primus, -a, -um, adj. *first*.  
 prinos, -i, m. *black alder*.  
 pro, prep. with abl. *for, before, in proportion to*.  
 procumbens, -entis, adj. *prostrate*.  
 prope, prep. with acc. *near*.  
 proprius, -a, -um, adj. *proper, suitable*.  
 proteinicus, -a, -um, adj. *pertaining to protein*.  
 prunus, -i, f. *prune*; prunus virginiana, *wild cherry*.  
 pubescens, -entis, adj. *downy*.  
 pulmo, -ōnis, m. *lung*.  
 pulba, -ae, f. *pulp*.  
 pulverare, v. 1, to *pulverize*.  
 perversatus, -a, -um, adj. *pulverized*.

pulvereus, -a, -um, adj. *powdery*.  
 pulverizare, v. 1, to *pulverize*.  
 pulvis, pulveris, m. *powder*.  
 pumex, -icis, m. *pumice*.  
 purgans, -antis, adj. *purging*.  
 purgus, -a, -um, adj. *purgative*.  
 purificatus, -a, -um, adj. *purified*.  
 purpureus, -a, -um, adj. *purple*.  
 purshianus, -a, -um, adj. *Purshian*.  
 purus, -a, -um, adj. *pure*.  
 pyrethrum, -i, n. *pyrethrum, pelitory*.  
 pyrogallicus, -a, -um, adj. *pyrogallic*.  
 pyrogallol, -ōlis, n. *pyrogallol, pyrogallic acid*.  
 pyroligneosus, -a, -um, adj. *pyroligneous*.  
 pyrophosphas, -ātis, m. *pyrophosphate*.  
 pyroxylinum, -i, n. *pyroxylin, colloxylin, soluble gun cotton*.  
 pyxis, -idis, f. *pill box*; pyxis chartacea, *powder box*.

## Q

quantitas, -ātis, f. *quantity*.  
 quantus, -a, -um, adj. *as much as*.  
 quartus, -a, -um, adj. *fourth*.  
 quassia, -ae, f. *quassia, bitter wood*.  
 quattuor, indecl. adj. *four*.  
 quercus, -us, f. *quercus, oak*.  
 quillaja, -ae, f. *quillaja, soap bark*.  
 quinina, -ae, f. *quinine*.  
 quinque, indecl. adj. *five*.

quintus, -a, -um, adj. *fifth*.

quisque, quaeque, quodque, adj.  
pron. *each*.

## R

racemōsus, -a, -um, adj. *having  
racemes*.

radix, -icis, f. *root*.

rasus, -a, -um, adj. *shredded*.

ratio, -ōnis, f. *ratio, proportion*.

recens, -entis, adj. *fresh*.

recipere, v. 3, *to take*.

rectālis, -e, adj. *rectal*.

rectificātus, -a, -um, adj. *rectified,  
refined*.

reductus, -a, -um, adj. *reduced*.

refrigerāre, v. 1, *to cool*.

regālis, -e, adj. *royal*.

regius, -a, -um, adj. *royal*.

remedium, -i, n. *remedy*.

repetere, v. 3, *to repeat*.

repetitus, -a, -um, adj. *repeated*.

res, rei, f. *thing*.

residium, -i, n. *residue*.

resīna, -ae, f. *resin, rosin*.

resorcīnol, -ōlis, n. *resorcinol*.

rhamnus, -i, f. *buckthorn*.

rheum, -i, n. *rhubarb*.

rhizōma, -atis, n. *rhizome*.

rhoeas, rhoeados, f. *red poppy*.

rhus, rhois, f. *rhus, sumac*.

ricinus, -i, m. *castor*.

rigidus, -a, -um, adj. *rigid, stiff*.

roborans, -antis, adj. *strengthen-  
ing*.

robustus, -a, -um, adj. *robust*.

rosa, -ae, f. *rose*.

rosmarīnus, -i, m. *rosemary*.

rotula, -ae, f. *lozenge*.

rotundifolius, -a, -um, adj. *round-  
leaved*.

ruber, -bra, -brum, adj. *red*.

rubus, -i, m. *rubus, blackberry*.

rumex, -icis, f. *rumex, yellow dock*.

## S

sabal, indecl. n. *sabal, saw pal-  
metto*.

sabīna, -ae, f. *savin*.

saccharātus, -a, -um, adj. *sac-  
charated*.

saccharīnum, -i, n. *saccharin,  
benzosulphinide*.

saccharum, -i, n. *sugar, cane su-  
gar*.

safrolūm, -i, *safrol, synthetic oil  
of sassafras*.

sago, indecl. n. *sago*.

saigonīcus, -a, -um, adj. *of  
Saigon*.

sal, salis, n. *salt*.

salicinūm, -i, n. *salicin*.

salicylas, -ātis, m. *salicylate*.

salicylātus, -a, -um, adj. *salicy-  
lated*.

salicylicus, -a, -um, adj. *salicylic*.

salix, -icis, f. *willow*.

salol, -ōlis, n. *salol*.

salutāris, -e, adj. *salutary, health-  
ful*.

salvia, -ae, f. *salvia, sage*.

sanguinaria, -ae, f. *sanguinaria  
bloodroot*.

sanguis, -inis, m. *blood*.

sanitas, -ātis, f. *health*.  
 santalum, -i, n. *santal, saunders*.  
 santonica, -ae, f. *santonica, Levant wormseed*.  
 santoninum, -i, n. *santonin*.  
 sanus, -a, -um, adj. *sane, healthy*.  
 sapo, -ōnis, m. *soap*.  
 saponarius, -a, -um, adj. *soapy*.  
 sarsaparilla, -ae, f. *sarsaparilla*.  
 sassafra, indecl. n. *sassafra*.  
 satis, adv. *enough*.  
 sativus, -a, -um, adj. *cultivated*.  
 saturatio, -ōnis, f. *saturation*.  
 saturātus, -a, -um, adj. *saturated*.  
 scammonium, -i, n. *scammony*.  
 scatula, -ae, f. *box*.  
 scilla, -ae, f. *squill, sea onion*.  
 scoparius, -i, m. *scoparius, broom*.  
 scopōla, -ae, f. *scopola*.  
 scopolamina, -ae, f. *scopolamine*.  
 scrupulus, -i, m. *scruple*.  
 scutellaria, -ae, f. *scutellaria, skullcap*.  
 secundum, prep. with acc. *according to*.  
 secundus, -a, -um, adj. *second*.  
 sedans, -antis, adj. *quieting*.  
 sedativus, -a, -um, adj. *sedative*.  
 selibra, -ae, f. *half-pound*.  
 semel, adv. *once*.  
 semen, -inis, n. *seed*.  
 semis, semissis, m. *one-half*.  
 semper, adv. *always*.  
 sempervirens, -entis, adj. *evergreen*.  
 senega, ae, f. *senega, senega snake-root*.  
 senna, -ae, f. *senna*.

separāre, v. 1, *to separate*.  
 septem, indecl. adj. *seven*.  
 septicus, -a, -um, adj. *septic*.  
 septimus, -a, -um, adj. *seventh*.  
 sequens, -entis, adj. *following*.  
 sericum, -i, n. *silk*.  
 sericus, -a, -um, adj. *silken*.  
 seriparus, -a, -um, adj. *curdling*.  
 serpentaria, -ae, f. *serpentaria, Virginia snakeroot*.  
 serra, -ae, f. *saw*.  
 serrulātus, -a, -um, adj. *saw-toothed*.  
 serum, -i, n. *serum*.  
 servāre, v. 1, *to preserve*.  
 sesuncia, -ae, f. *one and one-half ounces*.  
 sebum, -i, n. *suet*.  
 sex, indecl. adj. *six*.  
 sextus, -a, -um, adj. *sixth*.  
 sic, adv. *so, thus*.  
 siccāre, v. 1, *to dry*.  
 siccātus, -a, -um, adj. *dried*.  
 siccus, -a, -um, adj. *dry, desiccated*.  
 signāre, v. 1, *to label*.  
 signatūra, -ae, f. *signature*.  
 similis, -e, adj. *like, similar*.  
 simplex, -icis, adj. *simple*.  
 simul, adv. *together*.  
 sināpis, sināpis, f. *mustard*.  
 sinapismus, -i, m. *mustard poultice*.  
 sindon, -onis, f. *muslin*.  
 sine, prep. with abl. *without*.  
 sinister, -tra, -trum, *left*.  
 siphio, -ōnis, m. *syringe*.  
 smilax, -acis, f. *smilax*.

socatrinus, -a, -um, adj. *Socatrine*.

soda, -ae, f. *soda*.

sodium, -i, n. *sodium*.

sol, solis, m. *sun*.

solidus, -a, -um, adj. *solid*.

solubilis, -e, adj. *soluble*.

solutio, -ōnis, f. *solution*.

solūtum, -i, n. *solution*.

solūtus, -a, -um, adj. *dissolved*.

solvere, v. 3, *to dissolve*.

somnus, -i, m. *sleep*.

sorbilis, -e, adj. *drinkable*.

sparteina, -ae, f. *sparteine*.

species, -ei, f. *species*.

specificum, -i, n. *specific*.

spigelia, -ae, f. *spigelia*, *pinkroot*.

spirituosus, -a, -um, adj. *spirituous*.

spiritus, -us, m. *spirit*.

spissātus, -a, -um, adj. *thickened*.

spissus, -a, -um, adj. *thick*.

spongia, -ae, f. *sponge*.

squarrōsus, -a, -um, adj. *scaly*.

stannum, -i, n. *tin*.

staphisagria, -ae, f. *staphisagria*, *stavesacre*.

stāre, v. 1, *to stand*.

statim, adv. *immediately*.

status, -us, m. *state, condition*.

stearas, -ātis, m. *stearate*.

stearicus, -a, -um, adj. *stearic*.

sterilis, -e, adj. *sterile*.

sterilisātus, -a, -um, adj. *sterilized*.

stibium, -i, n. *antimony*.

stillingia, -ae, f. *stillingia*, *queen's root*.

stilus, -i, m. *pencil*.

stimulans, -antis, adj. *stimulating*.

stramonium, -i, n. *stramonium*, *thornapple leaves*.

stratum, -i, n. *layer*.

strontium, -i, n. *strontium*.

strophanthinum, -i, n. *strophanthin*.

strophanthus, -i, m. *strophanthus*.

strychnina, -ae, f. *strychnine*.

stypticus, -a, -um, adj. *styptic*.

styrax, -acis, m. *storax*.

sub, prep. with acc. or abl. *under*.

subacētās, -ātis, m. *subacetate*.

subcarbonas, -ātis, m. *subcarbonate*.

suber, -eris, n. *cork*.

suberātus, -a, -um, adj. *cork*.

subgallas, -ātis, m. *subgallate*.

sublimātus, -a, -um, adj. *sublimed*.

subnitrās, -ātis, m. *subnitrate*.

subsalicylas, -ātis, m. *subsalicylate*.

subsulphas, -ātis, m. *subsulphate*.

subter, prep. with acc. or abl. *under*.

subtilis, -e, adj. *fine, subtle*.

succinum, -i, n. *amber*.

succus, -i, m. *juice*.

sufficere, v. 3, *to suffice, to be enough*.

sufficiens, -entis, adj. *sufficient*.

suillus, -a, -um, adj. *pertaining to a hog*.

sulphas, -ātis, m. *sulphate*.

sulphis, -itis, m. *sulphite*.

sulphonal, -ālis, n. *sulphonal*.

sulphonethylmethānum, -i, n. *sulphonethylmethane*.

sulphonmethānum, -i, n. *sulphonmethane*.

sulphur, -uris, n. *sulphur*.

sulphurātus, -a, -um, adj. *sulphurated*.

sulphuricus, -a, -um, adj. *sulphuric*.

sulphurōsus, -a, -um, adj. *sulphurous*.

sumbul, indecl. n. *sumbul*, musk-root.

sumendus, -a, -um, adj. *to be taken*.

sumere, v. 3, *to take*.

super, prep. with acc. or abl. *above*.

suppositorium, -i, n. *suppository*.

supra, prep. with acc. *above*.

suprarenālis, -e, adj. *suprarenal*, above the kidney.

sus, suis, m. or f. *hog*.

sylvaticus, -a, -um, adj. *pertaining to a forest*.

syrūpus, -i, m. *syrup*.

## T

tabella, -ae, f. *tablet*.

tabletta, -ae, f. *small tablet*.

talcum, -i, n. *talc*.

talis, -e, adj. *such*.

tamarindus, -i, f. *tamarind*.

tannas, -ātis, m. *tannate*.

tannicus, -a, -um, adj. *tannic*.

tantus, -a, -um, adj. *so much, so great*.

taraxacum, -i, n. *taraxacum*, dandelion.

tartarātus, -a, -um, adj. *tartarated*.

tartaricus, -a, -um, adj. *tartaric*.

tartras, -ātis, m. *tartrate*.

tenuis, -e, adj. *thin, diluted*.

ter, adv. *thrice*.

terebēnum, -i, n. *terebene*.

terebinthina, -ae, f. *terpentine*.

terere, v. 3, *to triturate, to rub*.

terpinum, -i, n. *terpin*.

terra, -ae, f. *earth*.

tersulphas, -ātis, m. *tersulphate*.

tertius, -a, -um, adj. *third*.

testa, -ae, f. *coating*.

theapoculum, -i, n. *teacupful*.

theobrōma, -atis, n. *theobroma*.

thiosulphas, -ātis, m. *thiosulphate*.

thymol, -ōlis, n. *thymol*.

thymus, -i, m. *thyme*.

thyroideum, -i, n. *thyroid gland*.

thyroideus, -a, -um, adj. *thyroid*.

tiglium, -i, n. *tiglium*.

tinctūra, -ae, f. *tincture*.

tolu, indecl. n. *tolu*.

tolutānus, -a, -um, adj. *of Tolu*.

tomentōsus, -a, -um, adj. *wooly*.

tostus, -a, -um, adj. *toasted*.

totus, -a, -um, adj. *whole*.

toxicum, -i, n. *poison*.

tradere, v. 3, *to hand over, to give*.

tragacantha, -ae, f. *tragacanth*.

trans, prep. with acc. *across*.

traumaticus, -a, -um, adj. *traumatic, pertaining to wounds*.

tres, tria, adj. *three*.

trichloraceticus, -a, -um, adj. *trichloracetic*.

trioxidum, -i, n. *trioxide*.



triplex, -icis, adj. *triple*.  
 triticum, -i, n. *triticum, couch grass*.  
 triturare, v. 1, *to triturate, to rub*.  
 trituration, ōnis, f. *trituration*.  
 trituratum, -i, n. *trituration*.  
 trochiscus, -i, m. *troche, lozenge*.  
 tuber, -eris, n. *tuber*.  
 tubulus, -i, m. *small tube*.  
 tundere, v. 3, *to beat*.  
 tussis, tussis, f. *cough*.

## U

ulmus, -i, f. *elm*.  
 ultra, adv., or prep. with acc. *beyond*.  
 umbra, -ae, f. *shadow, shade*.  
 umbrōsus, -a, -um, adj. *shady*.  
 uncia, -ae, f. *ounce*.  
 unguentum, -i, n. *ointment*.  
 unguilla, -ae, f. *ointment box*.  
 unus, -a, -um, adj. *one*.  
 uranium, -i, n. *uranium*.  
 ustus, -a, -um, adj. *burnt*.  
 usus, -us, m. *use*.  
 ut, conj. *as, in order that, so that*.  
 uva, -ae, f. *grape*.

## V

vacuum, -i, n. *vacuum*.  
 valeras, -ātis, m. *valerate*.  
 valeriana, -ae, f. *valerian, vandal root*.  
 valerianas, -ātis, m. *valerianate*.  
 valericus, -a, -um, adj. *valeric*.  
 vanilla, -ae, f. *vanilla*.

vanillinum, -i, n. *vanillin*.  
 vapor, -ōris, m. *vapor*.  
 variifolius, -a, -um, adj. *having varied leaves*.  
 vas, vasis, n. *vessel*.  
 -ve, conj. *or*.  
 vegetabilis, -e, adj. *vegetable*.  
 vel, conj. *or*.  
 velle, v. irreg., *to wish, to be willing*.  
 venālis, -e, adj. *commercial*.  
 venenōsus, -a, -um, adj. *poisonous*.  
 venēnum, -i, n. *poison*.  
 veratrina, -ae, f. *veratrine*.  
 veratrum, -i, n. *veratrum, hellebore*.  
 vermifugus, -a, -um, adj. *vermifuge*.  
 vermis, vermis, m. *worm*.  
 vernix, -icis, f. *varnish*.  
 versicolor, -oris, adj. *variegated*.  
 versus, -a, -um, adj. *true, genuine*.  
 vesicans, -antis, adj. *blistering*.  
 vesicatorius, -a, -um, adj. *blistering*.  
 vesperi, adv. *in the evening*.  
 veterinarius, -a, -um, adj. *veterinary*.  
 viburnum, -i, n. *viburnum*.  
 vichyanus, -a, -um, adj. *vichy*.  
 viginti, indecl. adj. *twenty*.  
 villōsus, -a, -um, adj. *shaggy*.  
 vinarius, -a, -um, adj. *pertaining to wine*.  
 vinōsus, -a, -um, adj. *containing wine*.  
 vinum, -i, n. *wine*.

viridis, -e, adj. *green*.

virōsus, -a, -um, adj. *poisonous*.

virus, -i, m. *poison*.

vitellus, -i, m. *yolk of egg*.

vitis, vitis, f. *grape vine*.

vitreus, -a, -um, adj. *glassy, of glass*.

vitrum, -i, n. *glass*.

volatilis, -e, adj. *volatile*.

volumetricus, -a, -um, adj. *volumetric*.

vox, vocis, f. *voice*.

vulgaris, -e, adj. *common*.

## X

xanthoxyhum, -i, n. *xanthoxylum, prickly ash*.

xericus, -a, -um, adj. *sherry*.

## Z

zea, -ae, f. *zea, corn silk*.

zeylanicus, -a, -um, adj. *of Ceylon*.

zincum, -i, n. *zinc*.

zingiber, -eris, n. *ginger*.

## ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY

### A

about, *circa*, *prep. with acc.*  
 above, *super*, *prep. with acc.*;  
     *supra*, *prep. with acc.*  
 absence, *absentia*, -ae, *f.*  
 absent, *absens*, -entis.  
 absolute, *absolutus*, -a, -um.  
 absorbent, *absorbens*, -entis.  
 abstract, *abstractum*, -i, *n.*  
 acacia, *acacia*, -ae, *f.*  
 according to, *secundum*, *prep.*  
     *with acc.*  
 accurately, *accurate*, *adv.*  
 acetanilide, *acetanilidum*, -i, *n.*  
 acetate, *acetatas*, -atis, *m.*  
 acetic, *aceticus*, -a, -um.  
 acetone, *acetonium*, -i, *n.*  
 acetphenetidin, *acetpheneti-*  
     *dinum*, -i, *n.*  
 acid, *acidum*, -i, *n.*  
 acid, *acidus*, -a, -um.  
 acidity, *acerbitas*, -atis, *f.*; *acidi-*  
     *tas*, -atis, *f.*  
 aconite, *aconitum*, -i, *n.*  
 aconitine, *aconitina*, -ae, *f.*  
 across, *trans*, *prep. with acc.*  
 add, to, *addere*, *v. 3.*  
 adhesive, *adhaesivus*, -a, -um.  
 adjuvant, *adjuvans*, -antis.  
 administer, to, *administrare*, *v. 1*;  
     *exhibere*, *v. 2.*

aerated, *aeratus*, -a, -um.  
 after, *post*, *prep. with acc.*  
 against, *contra*, *prep. with acc.*  
 age, *aetas*, -atis, *f.*  
 air, *aer*, *aeris*, *m.*  
 albumen, *albumen*, -inis, *n.*  
 alcohol, *alcohol*, -olis, *n.*  
 alcoholic, *alcoholicus*, -a, -um.  
 aldehyde, *aldehydum*, -i, *n.*  
 alder, *alnus*, -i, *f.*  
 all, *omnis*, -e.  
 alleviate, to, *allevare*, *v. 1.*  
 allspice, *pimenta*, -ae, *f.*  
 alkaline, *alkalinus*, -a, -um.  
 almond, *amygdala*, -ae, *f.*  
 aloe, *aloe*, *a'oes*, *f.*  
 aloin, *aloinum*, -i, *n.*  
 alternate, *alternus*, -a, -um.  
 althaea, *althaea*, -ae, *f.*  
 alum, *alumen*, -inis, *n.*  
 aluminum, *aluminum*, -i, *n.*  
 always, *semper*, *adv.*  
 amber, *succinum*, -i, *n.*  
 American, *americanus*, -a, -um.  
 ammonia, *ammonia*, -ae, *f.*  
 ammoniac, *ammoniacum*, -i, *n.*  
 ammoniated, *ammoniatum*, -a,  
     -um.  
 ammonium, *ammonium*, -i, *n.*  
 amygdalin, *amygdalinum*, -i, *n.*  
 amyl, *amyl*, -ylis, *n.*  
 and, *et*, *ac*, *conj.*

anhydrous, anhydricus, -a, -um.  
 animal, animal, -ālis, *n*.  
 animal (*adj.*), animalis, -e.  
 anise, anisum, -i, *n*.  
 annual, annuus, -a, -um.  
 antacid, antacidus, -a, -um.  
 anthemis, anthemis, -idis, *f*.  
 antidiphtheric, antidiphthericus,  
 -a, -um.  
 antimonial, antimonialis, -e.  
 antimony, antimonium, -i, *n*.;  
 stibium, -i, *n*.  
 antipyrine, antipyrina, -ae, *f*.  
 antiseptic, antisepticus, -a, -um.  
 aperient, aperiens, -entis.  
 apiol, apiol, -ōlis, *n*.  
 apocynum, apocynum, -i, *n*.  
 apomorphine, apomorphina, -ae,  
*f*.  
 apparatus, apparātus, -us, *m*.  
 apple, pertaining to, pomātus, -a,  
 -um.  
 apply, to, applicāre, *v. i*.  
 aqueous, aquōsus, -a, -um; hy-  
 drōsus, -a, -um.  
 arabic, arabicus, -a, -um.  
 arnica, arnica, -ae, *f*.  
 aromatic, aromaticus, -a, -um.  
 aromatized, aromatisātus, -a, -um.  
 around, circum, *adv.*, or *prep.*  
*with acc.*  
 arsenate, arsenas, -ātis, *m*.  
 arsenic, arsenum, -i, *n*.; arsen-  
 icum, -i, *n*.  
 arsenical, arsenicālis, -e.  
 arsenite, arsenis, -itis, *m*.  
 arsenous, arsenōsus, -a, -um.  
 art, ars, artis, *f*.

artificial, artificialis, -e; facti-  
 tius, -a, -um.  
 as, ut, *conj.*  
 as much as, quantum, *adv.*; quan-  
 tus, -a, -um, *rel. adj.*  
 asafetida, asafoetida, -ae, *f*.  
 asbestos, amiantus, -i, *m*.; asbes-  
 tos, -i, *m*.  
 aseptic, asepticus, -a, -um.  
 aspidium, aspidium, -i, *n*.  
 astringent, astringens, -entis.  
 atropine, atropina, -ae, *f*.

## B

bacillus, bacillus, -i, *m*.  
 bad, malus, -a, -um.  
 ball, pila, -ae, *f*.  
 balsam, balsamum, -i, *n*.  
 bandage, fascia, -ae, *f*.  
 barium, barium, -i, *n*.  
 bark, cortex, -icis, *m*.  
 barley, hordeum, -i, *n*.  
 bath, balneum, -i, *n*.  
 bean, faba, -ae, *f*.  
 bee, apis, apis, *f*.  
 before, ante, *prep. with acc.*; prae,  
*prep. with abl.*; pro, *prep. with*  
*abl.*  
 belladonna, belladonna, -ae, *f*.  
 below, infra, *adv.*, or *prep. with*  
*acc.*  
 benzaldehyde, benzaldehydum, -i,  
*n*.  
 benzene, benzēnum, -i, *n*.  
 benzin, benzinum, -i, *n*.  
 benzoate, benzoas, -ātis, *m*.  
 benzoated, benzoātus, -a, -um.  
 benzoic, benzoicus, -a, -um.

benzoin, benzoinum, -i, *n.*  
 benzoinated, benzoinatus, -a, -um.  
 benzol, benzol, -ölis, *n.*  
 benzosulphinide, benzosulphinidum, -i, *n.*; saccharinum, -i, *n.*  
 berberis, berberis, -idis, *f.*  
 berry, bacca, -ae, *f.*  
 best, optimus, -a, -um.  
 betanaphthol, betanaphtol, -ölis, *n.*  
 better, melior, melius.  
 betula, betula, -ae, *f.*  
 between, inter, *prep. with acc.*  
 beyond, ultra, *adv., or prep. with acc.*  
 bicarbonate, bicarbonas, -ätis, *m.*  
 bile, fel, fellis, *n.*  
 bind, to, alligare, *v. 1.*  
 bismuth, bismuthum, -i, *n.*  
 bisulphate, bisulphas, -ätis, *m.*  
 bisulphite, bisulphis, -itis, *m.*  
 bitartrate, bitartras, -ätis, *m.*  
 bitter, amarus, -a, -um.  
 bitter apple, colocynthis, -idis, *f.*  
 bitterness, amarities, -ei, *f.*  
 bitter root, gentiana, -ae, *f.*  
 bitter wood, quassia, -ae, *f.*  
 black, niger, -gra, -grum; ater, -tra, -trum.  
 black alder, prinos, -i, *m.*  
 blackberry, rubus, -i, *m.*  
 blackened, denigratus, -a, -um.  
 blister, bulla, -ae, *f.*  
 blistering, vesicans, -antis; vesicatorius, -a, -um; epispasticus, -a, -um.  
 blood, sanguis, -inis, *m.*  
 bloodroot, sanguinaria, -ae, *f.*

blue, caeruleus, -a, -um.  
 blue gum tree, eucalyptus, -i, *m.*  
*or f.*  
 boil, to, bullire, *v. 4*; coquere, *v. 3*;  
 to boil down, decoquere, *v. 3.*  
 boiled, coctus, -a, -um.  
 boiling, bulliens, -entis.  
 bone, os, ossis, *n.*  
 boneset, eupatorium, -i, *n.*  
 borate, boras, -ätis, *m.*  
 borax, borax, -äcis, *m.*  
 boric, boricus, -a, -um.  
 boroglycerin, boroglycerinum, -i, *n.*  
 bottle, lagēna, -ae, *f.*; ampulla, -ae, *f.*  
 bougie, bougium, -i, *n.*; waxed  
 bougie, cereolum, -i, *n.*  
 box, scatula, -ae, *f.*  
 Brazillian coca, guarāna, -ae, *f.*  
 bread, panis, panis, *m.*  
 bristly, hirsutus, -a, -um.  
 British, britannicus, -a, -um.  
 brittle, fragilis, -e.  
 bromide, bromidum, -i, *n.*  
 bromine, bromum, -i, *n.*  
 bromoform, bromoformum, -i, *n.*  
 broom, scoparius, -i, *m.*  
 brown, fuscus, -a, -um.  
 bruised, contusus, -a, -um.  
 brush, small, penicillum, -i, *n.*;  
 peniculus, -i, *m.*  
 buchu, buchu, *indecl. n.*  
 buckthorn, frangula, -ae, *f.*  
 burdock root, lappa, -ae, *f.*  
 burnt, ustus, -a, -um.  
 butter, butyrum, -i, *n.*  
 by, a, ab, *prep. with abl.*

## C

- cacao, *cacão*, *cacaõnis*, *m.*  
 cade, *cadīnum*, -i, *n.*  
 cadmium, *cadmīum*, -i, *n.*  
 caffeine, *caffēina*, -ae, *f.*  
 cajuput, *cajupūti*, *indecl. n.*  
 Calabar bean, *physostigma*, -atis, *n.*  
 calamus, *calamus*, -i, *m.*  
 calcined, *calcinātus*, -a, -um.  
 calcium, *calcium*, -i, *n.*  
 calendula, *calendula*, -ae, *f.*  
 California gum plant, *grindelia*, -ae, *f.*  
 calumba, *calumba*, -ae, *f.*  
 camphor, *camphora*, -ae, *f.*  
 camphorated, *camphorātus*, -a, -um.  
 camphoric, *camphoricus*, -a, -um.  
 Canadian, *canadensis*, -e.  
 cannabis, *cannabis*, *cannabis*, *f.*  
 cantharidal, *cantharidātus*, -a, -um.  
 cantharides, *cantharis*, -idis, *f.*  
 caoutchouc, *caoutchouc*, *indecl. n.*  
 capacity, *capacitas*, -ātis, *f.*  
 capsicum, *capsicum*, -i, *n.*  
 capsule, *capsula*, -ae, *f.*  
 caraway, *carum*, -i, *n.*  
 carbamate, *carbamas*, -ātis, *m.*  
 carbolated, *carbolātus*, -a, -um.  
 carbolic, *carbolicus*, -a, -um.  
 carbolic acid, *phenol*, -ōlis, *n.*  
 carbolized, *carbolisātus*, -a, -um.  
 carbon, *carbo*, -ōnis, *m.*  
 carbonate, *carbonas*, -ātis, *m.*  
 carbonic, *carbonicus*, -a, -um.  
 cardamom, *cardamōmum*, -i, *n.*  
 carefully, *caute*, *adv.*  
 cascara sagrada, *rhamnus* (-i); *purshiana* (-ae), *f.*  
 cassia, *cassia*, -ae, *f.*  
 castor, *ricinus*, -i, *m.*  
 catechu, *catechu*, *indecl. n.*; pale catechu, *gambir*, *indecl. n.*  
 cathartic, *catharticus*, -a, -um.  
 cause, *causa*, -ae, *f.*  
 caustic, *causticus*, -a, -um; escharoticus, -a, -um.  
 cayenne pepper, *capsicum*, -i, *n.*  
 cedar, *cedrus*, -i, *f.*  
 cerate, *cerātum*, -i, *n.*  
 cereal, *cereālis*, -e.  
 cerium, *cerium*, -i, *n.*  
 Ceylon, *zeylanicus*, -a, um.  
 chalk, *creta*, -ae, *f.*  
 chamomile, *anthemis*, -idis, *f.*  
 charcoal, *carbo*, -ōnis, *m.*  
 chenopodium, *chenopodium*, -i, *n.*  
 cherry tree, *cerasus*, -i, *f.*; cherry laurel, *laurocerasus*, -i, *f.*  
 chest, *pectus*, -oris, *n.*  
 chew, to, *masticāre*, *v. i.*  
 chimaphila, *chimaphila*, -ae, *f.*  
 Chinese, *chinensis*, -e.  
 chirata, *chirāta*, -ae, *f.*  
 chocolate, *chocolāta*, -ae, *f.*  
 chondrus, *chondrus*, -i, *m.*  
 chloral, *chloral*, -ālis, *n.*; chloralum, -i, *n.*  
 chloralformamide, *chloralformamidum*, -i, *n.*  
 chlorate, *chloras*, -ātis, *m.*  
 chloric, *chloricus*, -a, -um.  
 chloride, *chloridum*, -i, *n.*

chlorinated, *chlorinātus*, -a, -um.  
 chlorine, *chlorum*, -i, *n*.  
 chloroform, *chloroformum*, -i, *n*.  
 chromate, *chromas*, -ātis, *m*.  
 chromic, *chromicus*, -a, -um.  
 chromium, *chromium*, -i, *n*.  
 chrysarobin, *chrysarobinum*, -i, *n*.  
 cimicifuga, *cimicifuga*, -ae, *f*.  
 cinchona, *cinchōna*, -ae, *f*.  
 cinchonidine, *cinchonidina*, -ae, *f*.  
 cinchonine, *cinchonina*, -ae, *f*.  
 cineol, *eucalyptol*, -ōlis, *n*.  
 cinnaldehyde, *cinnaldehydum*, -i, *n*.  
 cinnamic aldehyde, *cinnaldehydum*, -i, *n*.  
 cinnamon, *cinnamōmum*, -i, *n*.  
 citrate, *citras*, -ātis, *m*.  
 citrated, *citratūs*, -a, -um.  
 citric, *citricus*, -a, -um.  
 clarified, *depurātus*, -a, -um.  
 clay, *argilla*, -ae, *f*.  
 cleanse, to, *detergere*, *v*. 2.  
 cleansing, *detergens*, -entis.  
 clear, *limpidus*, -a, -um.  
 close, to, *claudere*, *v*. 3.  
 cloth, *pannus*, -i, *m*.  
 cloves, *caryophyllus*, -i, *m*.  
 coarse, *grossus*, -a, -um.  
 coarsely, *crasse*, *adv*.  
 coat, to, *obducere*, *v*. 3.  
 coating, *testa*, -ae, *f*.  
 coca, *coca*, -ae, *f*.  
 cocaine, *cocaina*, -ae, *f*.  
 cochineal, *coccus*, -i, *m*. *or f*.  
 codeine, *codeina*, -ae, *f*.  
 codfish, *morrhua*, -ae, *f*.; *asellus*, -i, *m*.

cohosh, black, *cimicifuga*, -ae, *f*.;  
 blue cohosh, *caulophyllum*, -i, *n*.  
 coin, *nummus*, -i, *m*.  
 colchicine, *colchicina*, -ae, *f*.  
 colchicum, *colchicum*, -i, *n*.  
 cold, *frigidus*, -a, -um.  
 collodion, *collodium*, -i, *n*.  
 colloidal, *colloidālis*, -e.  
 colloxylin, *pyroxylinum*, -i, *n*.  
 colocynth, *colocynthis*, -idis, *f*.  
 color, *color*, -ōris, *m*.  
 color, to, *colorare*, *v*. 1.  
 colored, *colorātus*, -a, -um.  
 commercial, *venālis*, -e.  
 common, *communis*, -e; *vulgāris*, -e.  
 compound, to, *componere*, *v*. 3.  
 compound, *compositus*, -a, -um.  
 compressed, *compressus*, -a, -um.  
 condurango, *condurango*, *indecl*. *n*.  
 concentrated, *concentrātus*, -a, -um.  
 confection, *confectio*, -ūnis, *f*.;  
 confectum, -i, *n*.  
 conium, *confum*, -i, *n*.  
 conserve, *conserva*, -ae, *f*.  
 convallaria, *convallaria*, -ae, *f*.  
 cool, to, *refrigerare*, *v*. 1.  
 copaiba, *copaiba*, -ae, *f*.  
 copper, *cuprum*, -i, *n*.  
 cordial, *cordiale*, -ālis, *n*.  
 coriander, *coriandrum*, -i, *n*.  
 cork, *suber*, -eris, *n*.; *phellus*, -i, *m*.  
 cork, *suberātus*, -a, -um.  
 corm, *cornus*, -i, *m*.

corn silk, *zea*, -ae, *f*.  
 correcting, *corrigena*, -entis.  
 corrosive, *corrosivus*, -a, -um.  
 cotton, *gossypium*, -i, *n*.  
 couchgrass, *triticum*, -i, *n*.  
 cough, *tussis*, *f*.  
 covered, *opertus*, -a, -um.  
 cranesbill, *geranium*, -i, *n*.  
 cream, *cremor*, -ōris, *m*.  
 creosote, *creosotum*, -i, *n*.  
 cresol, *cresol*, -ōlis, *n*.  
 cresolic, *cresolicus*, -a, -um.  
 croton, *croton*, -ōnis, *m*.  
 crude, *crudus*, -a, -um.  
 crumb, *mica*, -ae, *f*.  
 crushed, *contusus*, -a, -um.  
 crystal, *crystallus*, -i, *m*.  
 crystalline, *crystallinus*, -a, -um.  
 crystallized, *crystallisatus*, -a, -um.  
 cubeb, *cubēba*, -ae, *f*.  
 cubic, *cubicus*, -a, -um.  
 cucumber, *cucūmis*, -eris, *m*.  
 cudbear, *persio*, -ōnis, *f*.  
 cultivated, *sativus*, -a, -um.  
 Culver's root, *leptandra*, -ae, *f*.  
 curdle, to, *coagulāre*, *v*. 1.  
 curdling, *seriparus*, -a, -um.  
 curled, *crispus*, -a, -um.  
 cut thoroughly, to, *concidere*, *v*. 3.  
 cut (into pieces), *incisus*, -a, -um.  
 cyanide, *cyanidum*, -i, *n*.  
 cypripedium, *cypripedium*, -i, *n*.

## D

dandelion, *taraxacum*, -i, *n*.  
 Damaskan, *damascēnus*, -a, -um.

day, *dies*, -ei, *m*. or *f*.  
 deadly nightshade, *belladonna*, -ae, *f*.  
 deciduous, *cadūcus*, -a, -um.  
 decoction, *decoctio*, -ōnis, *f*.;  
     *decoctum*, -i, *n*.  
 decolorized, *decoloratus*, -a, -um.  
 deliquescent, *deliquescent*, -entis;  
     *humescens*, -entis.  
 demulcent, *demulcens*, -entis.  
 dentifrice, *dentifricium*, -i, *n*.  
 deodorized, *deodoratus*, -a, -um.  
 desiccated, *siccus*, -a, -um.  
 detannated, *detannatus*, -a, -um.  
 diachylon, *diachylon*, *indecl.*, *n*.  
 dialysed, *dialysatus*, -a, -um.  
 dichromate, *dichromas*, -ātis, *m*.  
 digest, to, *digerere*, *v*. 3.  
 digestive, *digestivus*, -a, -um.  
 digitalis, *digitalis*, *digitalis*, *f*.  
 diluble, *dilubilis*, -e.  
 dilute, to, *diluere*, *v*. 3.  
 diluted, *dilutus*, -a, -um; *tenuis*, -e.  
 diminish, to, *comminuare*, *v*. 3.  
 dinner, *prandium*, -i, *n*.  
 dioxide, *dioxidum*, -i, *n*.  
 dispense, to, *dispensare*, *v*. 1.  
 distil, to, *destillare*, *v*. 1.  
 distilled, *destillatus*, -a, -um.  
 dissolve, to, *solvere*, *v*. 3.  
 dissolved, *solutus*, -a, -um.  
 disulphide, *disulphidum*, -i, *n*.  
 divide, to, *dividere*, *v*. 3.  
 divided, to be (*part.*), *dividendus*, -a, -um.  
 domestic, *domesticus*, -a, -um.  
 dose, *dosis*, *dosis*, *f*.



double, *duplex, duplilis*.  
 downy, *pubescens, -entis*.  
 drachm, *drachma, -ae, f.*  
 draught, *haustus, -us, m.*  
 dried, *exsiccatus, -a, -um; siccatus, -a, -um*.  
 drink, *potio, -ōnis, f.; potus, -us, m.*  
 drink, to, *bibere, v. 3.*  
 drinkable, *sorbilis, -e*.  
 drop, *gutta, -ae, f.*  
 drop by drop, *guttatim, adv.*  
 drug store, *apothēca, -ae, f.*  
 dry, *siccus, -a, -um*.  
 dry, to, *siccāre, v. 1.*  
 dust thoroughly, to, *conspargere, v. 3.*

## E

each, *ana, adv.*  
 each, *quisque, quaeque, quodque, adj. pron.*  
 ear, *auris, auris, f.*  
 ear-suppository, *aurinarium, -i, n.*  
 earth, *terra, -ae, f.*  
 eastern, *orientālis, -e*.  
 East Indian balmony, *chirāta, -ae, f.*  
 edible, *edūlis, -e*.  
 effervescence, *effervescentis, -ae, f.*  
 effervescent, *effervescens, -entis*.  
 effloresced, *dilapsus, -a, -um*.  
 egg, *ovum, -i, n.*  
 eight, *octo, indecl. adj.*  
 elastic, *elasticus, -a, -um*.

elaterin, *elaterinum, -i, n.*  
 elaterium, *elaterium, -i, n.*  
 electuary, *electuarium, -i, n.; linctus, -i, m.*  
 elixir, *elixir, -iris, n.*  
 elm, *ulmus, -i, f.*  
 embrocation, *embrocatio, -ōnis, f.*  
 emulsifying, *emulgens, -entis*.  
 emulsion, *emulsio, -ōnis, f.; emulsum, -i, n.*  
 enema, *enema, -atis, n.*  
 English, *anglicus, -a, -um*.  
 enough, *satis, adv.*  
 enteric, *entericus, -a, -um*.  
 envelope, to, *implicāre, v. 1.*  
 equal, *aequālis, -e*.  
 ergot, *ergota, -ae, f.*  
 erigeron, *erigeron, -ontis, n.*  
 eriodictyon, *eriodictyon, -ōnis, n.*  
 erythroxyton, *coca, -ae, f.*  
 eserine, *physostigmina, -ae, f.*  
 essence, *essentia, -ae, f.*  
 ether, *aether, -eris, m.*  
 ethereal, *aethereus, -a, -um*,  
 ethyl, *aethyl, -ylis, n.*  
 eucalyptol, *eucalyptol, -ōlis, n.*  
 eucalyptus, *eucalyptus, -i, f.*  
 eugenol, *eugenol, -ōlis, n.*  
 euonymus, *euonymus, -i, m.*  
 eupatorium, *eupatorium, -i, n.*  
 European, *europaeus, -a, -um*.  
 evaporate, to, *evaporāre, v. 1.*  
 evening, in the, *vesperi, adv.*  
 evergreen, *sempervirens, -entis*.  
 excipient, *excipiens, -entis, n.*  
 expectorant, *expectorans, -antis*.  
 expressed, *expressus, -a, -um*.  
 extract, *extractum, -i, n.*

eye, *oculus*, -i, *m*.  
 eye, pertaining to, *ophthalmicus*,  
 -a, -um.  
 eye-wash, *collyrium*, -i, *n*.

## F

face, *facies*, -ei, *f*.  
 fat, *pinguēdo*, *pinguedinis*, *f*.  
 fat, *pinguis*, -e.  
 fennel, *foeniculum*, -i, *n*.  
 fermented, *fermentatus*, -a, -um.  
 fern, *fili*, *filicis*, *f*.  
 ferrocyanide, *ferrocyanidum*, -i, *n*.  
 fetid, *foetidus*, -a, -um.  
 fever, *febris*, *febris*, *f*.  
 fifth, *quintus*, -a, -um.  
 fig, *ficus*, -i or -us, *f*.  
 filter, *filtrum*, -i, *n*.  
 filter, to, *filtrāre*, *v. i*.  
 fine, *subtilis*, -e.  
 fingered, *digitatus*, -a, -um.  
 fire, *ignis*, *ignis*, *m*.  
 first, *primus*, -a, -um.  
 fish, *piscis*, *piscis*, *m*.  
 five, *quinque*, *indecl. adj.*  
 fixed, *fixus*, -a, -um.  
 flaxseed, *linum*, -i, *n*.  
 fleabane, *erigeron*, -ontis, *f*.  
 flexible, *flexilis*, -e.  
 fluid, *fluidum*, -i, *n*.  
 fluid, *fluidus*, -a, -um.  
 fluidrachm, *fluidrachma*, -ae, *f*.  
 fluidextract, *fluidextractum*, -i, *n*.  
 fluidounce, *fluiduncia*, -ae, *f*.  
 Florentine, *florentinus*, -a, -um.  
 flour, *farina*, -ae, *f*.  
 flower, *flos*, *floris*, *m*.

following, *sequens*, -entis.  
 fomentation, *fomentum*, -i, *n*.;  
*fotus*, -us, *m*.  
 food, *cibus*, -i, *m*.; *alimentum*, -i,  
*n*.  
 for, *pro*, *prep. with abl.*  
 form, *forma*, -ae, *f*.  
 form, to, *formāre*, *v. i*.  
 formaldehyde, *formaldehydum*, -i,  
*n*.  
 formula, *formula*, -ae, *f*.  
 formulary, *codex*, -icis, *m*.  
 fountain, *fons*, *fontis*, *m*.  
 fountain, *fontanus*, -a, -um.  
 four, *quattuor*, *indecl. adj.*  
 fourth, *quartus*, -a, -um.  
 foxglove, *digitalis*, *digitalis*, *f*.  
 fragile, *fragilis*, -e.  
 fragrant, *fragrans*, -antis.  
 frangula, *frangula*, -ae, *f*.  
 free from, *expers*, *expertis*, *adj.*  
*followed by gen.*  
 fresh, *recens*, -entis.  
 friction, *frictio*, -ōnis, *f*.  
 from, *e*, *ex*, *prep. with abl.*; *a*, *ab*,  
*prep. with abl.*  
 fruit, *fructus*, -us, *m*.  
 fuming, *fumans*, -antis.  
 funnel, *infundibulum*, -i, *n*.

## G

Gallic, *gallicus*, -a, -um.  
 gallon, *congius*, -i, *m*.  
 gambir, *gambir*, *indecl. n*.  
 gamboge, *cambogia*, -ae, *f*.  
 gargle, *gargarisma*, -atis, *n*.  
 garlic, *allium*, -i, *n*.

gas, *gas*, *gasis*, *n.*  
 gaultheria, *gaultheria*, -ae, *f.*  
 gauze, *carbasus*, -i, *m.*  
 gelatin, *gelatinum*, -i, *n.*  
 gelsemium, *gelsemium*, -i, *n.*  
 gentian, *gentiana*, -ae, *f.*  
 gentle, *lenis*, -e.  
 genus, *genus*, *generis*, *n.*  
 geranium, *geranium*, -i, *n.*  
 German, *germanicus*, -a, -um.  
 German chamomile, *matricaria*,  
 -ae, *f.*  
 gild, to, *deaurare*, *v. 1.*  
 ginger, *zingiber*, -eris, *n.*  
 give, to, *dare*, *v. 1.*; *tradere*, *v. 3.*  
 glacial, *glaciâlis*, -e.  
 gland, *glandula*, -ae, *f.*  
 glass, *vitrum*, -i, *n.*  
 glassy, *vitreus*, -a, -um.  
 globule, *globula*, -ae, *f.*  
 gluten, *gluten*, -inis, *n.*  
 glycerin, *glycerinum*, -i, *n.*  
 glycerinated, *glycerinatus*, -a,  
 -um.  
 glycerite, *glyceritum*, -i, *n.*  
 glycerol, *glycerinum*, -i, *n.*†  
 glyceryl, *glyceryl*, -ylis, *n.*  
 glycyrrhiza, *glycyrrhiza*, -ae, *f.*  
 glycyrrhizin, *glycyrrhizinum*, -i,  
*n.*  
 gold, *aurum*, -i, *n.*  
 golden, *aureus*, -a, -um.  
 good, *bonus*, -a, -um.  
 goose, *anser*, -eris, *m.*  
 gradually, *gradatim*, *adv.*  
 grain, *granum*, -i, *n.*  
 gramme, *gramma*, -atis, *n.*  
 granulated, *granulatus*, -a, -um.

granule, *granulum*, -i, *n.*  
 grape, *uva*, -ae, *f.*  
 grapevine, *vitis*, *vitis*, *f.*  
 grass, *gramen*, -inis, *n.*  
 green, *viridis*, -e.  
 grey, *cinereus*, -a, -um.  
 grind, to, *prendere*, *v. 3.*  
 grindelia, *grindelia*, -ae, *f.*  
 guaiac, *guaiacum*, -i, *n.*  
 guaiacol, *guaiacol*, -ôlis, *n.*  
 guarana, *guarana*, -ae, *f.*  
 gum, *gummi*, *indecl.*, *f.*  
 gum Arabic, *acacia*, -ae, *f.*  
 gum-bearing, *gummifer*, -a, -um.  
 gummy, *gummosus*, -a, -um.

# H

hair, *capillus*, -i, *m.*  
 hairless, *glaber*, -bra, -brum.  
 half, *semis*, *semissis*, *m.*; *dimid-*  
*ium*, -i, *n.*  
 half (*adj.*), *dimidius*, -a, -um.  
 hamamelis, *hamamelis*, -idis, *f.*  
 hand, *manus*, -us, *f.*  
 hard, *durus*, -a, -um.  
 hardened, *induratus*, -a, -um.  
 harmless, *innocuus*, -a, -um.  
 health, *sanitas*, -âtis, *f.*  
 healthy, *sanus*, -a, -um.  
 hear, to, *audire*, *v. 4.*  
 heat, *calor*, -ôris, *m.*  
 heat, to, *tundere*, *v. 3.*  
 heavy, *ponderosus*, -a, -um.  
 hedeoma, *hedeoma*, -ae, *f.*  
 hellebore, *veratrum*, -i, *n.*  
 helonias, *helonias*, -adis, *f.*  
 hematoxylon, *haematoxylon*  
 -ônis, *n.*

hemlock, poison, *conium*, -i, *n.*  
 hemp, Canadian, *apocynum*, -i, *n.*  
 henbane, *hyoscyamus*, -i, *m.*  
 herb, *herba*, -ae, *f.*  
 herbaceous, *herbaceus*, -a, -um.  
 hexamethylamine, *hexamethylamina*, -ae, *f.*  
 hoarhound, *marrubium*, -i, *n.*  
 homatropine, *homatropina*, -ae, *f.*  
 honey, *mel*, *mellis*, *n.*; honey and vinegar, *oxymel*, *oxymellis*, *n.*  
 hops, *humulus*, -i, *m.*  
 horned, *cornutus*, -a, -um.  
 hot, *fervens*, -entis.  
 hour, *hora*, -ae, *f.*  
 hundred, *centum*, *indecl. adj.*  
 hydrastine, *hydrastina*, -ae, *f.*  
 hydrastinine, *hydrastinina*, -ae, *f.*  
 hydrastis, *hydrastis*, *hydrastis*, *f.*  
 hydrate, *hydras*, -ätis, *m.*  
 hydrated, *hydratus*, -a, -um.  
 hydriodic, *hydriodicus*, -a, -um.  
 hydrobromic, *hydrobromicus*, -a, -um.  
 hydrobromide, *hydrobromidum*, -i, *n.*  
 hydrochloric, *hydrochloricus*, -a, -um; *muraticus*, -a, -um.  
 hydrochloride, *hydrochloridum*, -i, *n.*  
 hydrocyanic, *hydrocyanicus*, -a, -um.  
 hydrogen, *hydrogenium*, -i, *n.*  
 hydrous, *hydrösus*, -a, -um.  
 hydroxide, *hydroxidum*, -i, *n.*  
 hyoscine, *hyoscina*, -ae, *f.*  
 hyoscyamine, *hyoscyamina*, -ae, *f.*

hyodcyamus, *hyoscyamus*, -i, *m.*  
 hypnal, *hypnal*, -älis, *n.*  
 hypodermic, *hypodermicus*, -a, -um.  
 hypophosphite, *hypophosphis*, -itis, *m.*  
 hypophosphorous, *hypophosphorösus*, -a, -um.  
 hyposulphite, *hyposulphis*, -itis, *m.*

## I

ice, *glacies*, -äi, *f.*  
 ichthyol, *ichthyol*, -ölis, *n.*  
 immediately, *statim*, *adv.*  
 impure, *impürus*, -a, -um.  
 in, *in*, *prep. with acc. and abl.*  
 Indian, *indicus*, -a, -um.  
 Indian tobacco, *lobelia*, -ae, *f.*  
 inflated, *inflätus*, -a, -um.  
 infuse, to, *infusäre*, *v. i.*  
 infusion, *infusio*, -önis, *f.*; *infusum*, -i, *n.*  
 inhalation, *inhalatio*, -önis, *f.*; *inhalätum*, -i, *n.*  
 injection, *injectio*, -onis, *f.*; *injectum*, -i, *n.*  
 in order that, *ut*, *conj.*  
 inspissated, *inspissätus*, -a, -um.  
 instantly, *instanter*, *adv.*  
 instil, to, *instilläre*, *v. i.*  
 insufflation, *insufflatio*, -önis, *f.*  
 into, *in*, *prep. with acc.*  
 inunction, *inunctio*, -önis, *f.*  
 iodide, *iodidum*, -i, *n.*  
 iodine, *iodum*, -i, *n.*  
 iodized, *iodätus*, -a, -um.

iodoform, iodoformum, -i, *n.*  
 iodoformized, iodoformātus, -a, -um.  
 idol, iodium, -i, *n.*  
 ipecac, ipecacuanha, -ae, *f.*  
 iris, iris, -idis, *f.*  
 Irish moss, chondrus, -i, *m.*  
 iron, ferrum, -i, *n.*  
 iron (*adj.*), ferrātus, -a, -um.  
 Italian, italicus, -a, -um.

## J

jaborandi, jaborandi, *indecl. n.*;  
 pilocarpus, -i, *m.*  
 jalap, jalāpa, -ae, *f.*  
 Japanese, japonicus, -a, -um.  
 jar, amphora, -ae, *f.*; olla, -ae, *f.*  
 jelly, gelatina, -ae, *f.*  
 juice, succus, -i, *m.*  
 julep, julapium, -i, *n.*  
 juniper, juniperus, -i, *f.*

## K

kaolin, kaolinum, -i, *n.*  
 keratin, keratīnum, -i, *n.*  
 kino, kino, *indecl. n.*  
 kolanut, cola, -ae, *f.*  
 kousso, cusso, *indecl. n.*  
 krameria, krameria, -ae, *f.*

## L

label, to, signāre, *v. i.*  
 lactic, lacticus, -a, -um.  
 lactophosphate, lactophosphas, -ātis, *m.*

lactucarium, lactucarium, -i, *n.*  
 lady's slipper, cypripedium, -i, *n.*  
 lappa, lappa, -ae, *f.*  
 lard, adeps, -ipis, *m.*; axungia, -ae, *f.*  
 large, magnus, -a, -um; amplius, -a, -um.  
 larger, major, majus.  
 largest, maximus, -a, -um.  
 lavender, lavendula, -ae, *f.*  
 laxative, laxans, -antis; laxatīvus, -a, -um.  
 layer, stratum, -i, *n.*  
 lead, plumbum, -i, *n.*  
 leaf, folium, -i, *n.*  
 leech, hirūdo, hirudinis, *f.*  
 left, sinister, -tra, -trum.  
 lemon, limon, -ōnis, *f.*  
 leopardsbane, arnica, -ae, *f.*  
 leptandra, leptandra, -ae, *f.*  
 lest, in order that not, ne, *conj.*  
 lettuce, lactucarium, -i, *n.*  
 licorice, glycyrrhiza, -ae, *f.*  
 ligament, ligamentum, -i, *n.*  
 light, lux, lucis, *f.*  
 light (in weight), levis, -e.  
 like, similis, -e.  
 lily-of-the-valley, convallaria, -ae, *f.*  
 lime, calx, calcis, *f.*  
 linen, linteum, -i, *n.*  
 linen (*adj.*), linteus, -a, -um.  
 liniment, linimentum, -i, *n.*  
 linseed, linum, -i, *n.*  
 liquefied, liquefactus, -a, -um.  
 liquefy, to, liquāre, *v. i.*  
 liquid, liquidum, -i, *n.*  
 liquid, (*adj.*), liquidus, -a, -um.

liquor, liquor, -ōris, *m.*  
 lithium, lithium, -i, *n.*  
 little, parvus, -a, -um.  
 liver, hepar, hepatis, *n.*  
 lobelia, lobelia, -ae, *f.*  
 logwood, haematoxylin, -ōnis, *n.*  
 long, longus, -a, -um.  
 lotion, lotio, -ōnis, *f.*  
 lozenge, trochiscus, -i, *m.*; ro-  
 tula, -ae, *f.*  
 lubricating, lubricans, -antis.  
 lung, pulmo, -ōnis, *m.*  
 lupulin, lupulinum, -i, *n.*  
 lycopodium, lycopodium, -i, *n.*

## M

mace, macis, -idis, *f.*  
 macerate, to, macerāre, *v. 1.*  
 made, to be, fieri, *v. irreg.*; let it  
 be made, fiat.  
 magnesium, magnesium, -i, *n.*  
 make, to, facere, *v. 3*; make  
 (*imperat.*), fac.  
 malt, maltum, -i, *n.*  
 manganese, manganum, -i, *n.*  
 manna, manna, -ae, *f.*  
 manner, modus, -i, *m.*  
 margin, margo, -inis, *m.*  
 marigold, calendula, -ae, *f.*  
 marine, maritimus, -a, -um.  
 marrow, medulla, -ae, *f.*  
 marrubium, marrubium, -i, *n.*  
 marshmallow, althaea, -ae, *f.*  
 Maryland (*adj.*), marylandicus,  
 -a, -um.  
 mass, massa, -ae, *f.*; moles,  
 molis, *f.*

master, magister, -tri, *m.*  
 mastic, mastiche, -es, *f.*  
 material, materia, -ae, *f.*  
 matico, matico, *indecl. n.*  
 matricaria, matricaria, -ae, *f.*  
 may-apple, podophyllum, -i, *n.*  
 meadow saffron, colchicum, -i, *n.*  
 meal, cibus, -i, *m.*  
 measure, mensūra, -ae, *f.*  
 meat, caro, carnis, *f.*  
 meconium, opium, -i, *n.*  
 medical, medicus, -a, -um.  
 medicated, medicātus, -a, -um.  
 medicinal, medicinālis, -e.  
 medium-sized, medius, -a, -um.  
 melt, to, liquefacere, *v. 3.*  
 melted, fusus, -a, -um.  
 menstruum, menstruum, -i, *n.*  
 menthol, menthol, -ōlis, *n.*  
 mercurial, mercuriālis, -e.  
 mercury, hydrargyrum, -i, *n.*  
 metallic, metallicus, -a, -um.  
 meter, metrum, -i, *n.*  
 methyl, methyl, -ylis, *n.*  
 methylated, methylātus, -a, -um.  
 methylic, methylicus, -a, -um.  
 methylthionine, methylthionina,  
 -ae, *f.*  
 mezereon, mezereum, -i, *n.*  
 mezereum, mezereum, -i, *n.*  
 middle-sized, medius, -a, -um.  
 mild, mitis, -e.  
 milk, lac, lactis, *n.*  
 milk-juice, latex, -icis, *m.*  
 mineral, minerālis, -e.  
 minim, minimum, -i, *n.*  
 mint, mentha, -ae, *f.*  
 mitigated, mitigātus, -a, -um.

mix, to, *miscere*, *v.* 2; to mix together, *commiscere*, *v.* 2.  
 mixed, *mixtus*, -a, -um.  
 mixture, *mistura*, -ae, *f.*  
 monobromated, *monobromatus*, -a, -um.  
 monohydrate, *monohydras*, -ätis, *m.*  
 moon, *luna*, -ae, *f.*  
 more, *plus*, *pluris*.  
 morning (in the), *mane*, *adv.*  
 morphine, *morphina*, -ae, *f.*  
 mortar, *mortarium*, -i, *n.*  
 most, *plurimus*, -a, -um.  
 mould, *modulus*, -i, *m.*  
 mould, to, *plasmare*, *v.* 1.  
 moulded, *fusus*, -a, -um.  
 mouth, *os*, *oris*, *n.*  
 mouth-wash, *collutorium*, -i, *n.*  
 much, *multus*, -a, -um.  
 mucilage, *mucilago*, -inis, *f.*  
 muriatic, *muriaticus*, -a, -um.  
 mushroom, *agaricus*, -a, -um.  
 musk, *moschus*, -i, *m.*  
 musk-root, *sumbul*, *indecl. n.*  
 muslin, *sendon*, -onis, *f.*  
 mustard, *sinapis*, *sinapis*, *f.*  
 mustard poultice, *sinapismus*, -i, *m.*  
 myristica, *myristica*, -ae, *f.*  
 myrrh, *myrrha*, -ae, *f.*

N

name, *nomen*, -inis, *n.*  
 naphthalene, *naphthalenum*, -i, *n.*  
 naphthol, *naphthol*, -ölis, *n.*  
 narrow, *angustus*, -a, -um.

narrow-leaved, *angustifolius*, -a, -um.  
 nasal bougie, *buginarium*, -i, *n.*  
 nasal douche, *collunarium*, -i, *n.*  
 natural, *naturalis*, -e.  
 near, *prope*, *adv.*, or *prep. with acc.*  
 needle, *acus*, -us, *f.*  
 new, *novus*, -a, -um.  
 next, *juxta*, *prep. with acc.*  
 night, *nox*, *noctis*, *f.*  
 nitrate, *nitras*, -ätis, *m.*  
 nitric, *nitricus*, -a, -um.  
 nitrite, *nitris*, -itis, *m.*  
 nitrohydrochloric, *nitrohydrochloricus*, -a, -um.  
 nitrous, *nitrosus*, -a, -um.  
 noon, *meridies*, -ei, *m.*  
 nose, *nasus*, -i, *m.*  
 not, *non*.  
 nourishing, *nutriens*, -entis.  
 number, *numerus*, -i, *m.*  
 nut, *nux*, *nucis*, *f.*  
 nutgall, *galla*, -ae, *f.*  
 nutmeg, *myristica*, -ae, *f.*  
 nux vomica, *nux vomica*, *f.*

O

oak, *quercus*, -us, *f.*  
 odor, *odor*, -öris, *m.*  
 odorless, *inodorus*, -a, -um.  
 odorous, *odoratus*, -a, -um.  
 official, *officialis*, -e.  
 oil, *oleum*, -i, *n.*  
 oilsugar, *oleosaccharum*, -i, *n.*;  
     *eleosaccharum*, -i, *n.*  
 oily, *oleosus*, -a, -um.  
 ointment, *unguentum*, -i, *n.*

ointment-box, *unguilla*, -ae, *f.*  
 oleate, *oleatum*, -i, *n.*  
 oleic, *oleicus*, -a, -um.  
 oleoresin, *oleoresina*, -ae, *f.*  
 olive, *oliva*, -ae, *f.*  
 once, *semel*, *adv.*  
 one, *unus*, -a, -um.  
 one and a half ounces, *sesuncia*,  
 -ae, *f.*  
 onion, *cepa*, -ae, *f.*  
 open, to, *aperire*, *v.* 4.  
 opened, *apertus*, -a, -um.  
 ophthalmic, *ophthalmicus*, -a,  
 -um.  
 opium, *opium*, -i, *n.*  
 or, *aut*; *vel*; -ve.  
 orange, *aurantium*, -i, *n.*  
 ordinary, *ordinarius*, -a, -um.  
 Oregon graperoot, *berberis*, -idis,  
*f.*  
 ounce, *uncia*, -ae, *f.*  
 ox, *bos*, *bovis*, *m.*  
 oxalate, *oxalas*, -ätis, *m.*  
 oxalic, *oxalicus*, -a, -um.  
 oxgall, *fel bovis*, *fellis bovis*, *n.*  
 oxide, *oxidum*, -i, *n.*  
 oxygen, *oxygenium*, -i, *n.*

## P

paint, *pigmentum*, -i, *n.*  
 pale, *pallidus*, -a, -um.  
 pancreas, *pancreas*, -ätis, *f.*  
 pancreatic, *pancreaticus*, -a, -um.  
 pancreatin, *pancreatinum*, -i, *n.*  
 paper, *charta*, -ae, *f.*; small paper,  
*chartula*, -ae, *f.*  
 paraffin, *paraffinum*, -i, *n.*

paraldehyde, *paraldehydum*, -i, *n.*  
 pareira, *pareira*, -ae, *f.*  
 part, *pars*, *partis*, *f.*  
 paste, *pasta*, -ae, *f.*  
 pastile, *pastillus*, -i, *m.*  
 pectoral, *pectoralis*, -e.  
 peel, *cortex*, -icis, *m.*  
 peeled, *decorticatus*, -a, -um.  
 pelletierine, *pelletierina*, -ae, *f.*  
 pellitory, *pyrëthrum*, -i, *n.*  
 pencil, *stilus*, -i, *m.*  
 pennyroyal, *hedeöma*, -ae, *f.*  
 pepper, *piper*, -eris, *n.*  
 peppermint, *mentha piperita*, *f.*  
 peppery, *piperitus*, -a, -um.  
 pepsin, *pepsinum*, -i, *n.*  
 peptonized, *peptonatus*, -a, -um.  
 percolate, *percolatum*, -i, *n.*  
 percolate, to, *percoläre*, *v.* 1.  
 percolator, *percolum*, -i, *n.*  
 perfume, to, *odoräre*, *v.* 1.  
 permanganate, *permanganas*,  
 -ätis, *m.*  
 Peruvian, *peruvianus*, -a, -um.  
 Peruvian bark, *cinchöna*, -ae, *f.*  
 pessary, *pessarium*, -i, *n.*; *pessus*,  
 -i, *m.*  
 petal, *petalum*, -i, *n.*  
 petrolatum, *petrolatum*, -i, *n.*  
 pharmaceutical, *pharmaceuticus*,  
 -a, -um.  
 pharmacopoeial, *officialis*, -e.  
 phenol, *phenol*, -ölis, *n.*  
 phenolated, *phenolatus*, -a, -um.  
 phenolsulphonate, *phenolsulph-*  
*onas*, -ätis, *m.*  
 phenyl, *phenyl*, -ylis, *n.*  
 phial, *phiala*, -ae, *f.*



phosphate, *phosphas*, -ätis, *m.*  
 phosphated, *phosphätus*, -a, -um.  
 phosphoric, *phosphoricus*, -a, -um.  
 phosphorous, *phosphorösus*, -a, -um.  
 phosphorus, *phosphorus*, -i, *m.*  
 physiological, *physiologicus*, -a, -um.  
 physostigma, *physostigma*, -atis, *n.*  
 physostigmine, *physostigmina*, -ae, *f.*  
 phytolacca, *phytolacca*, -ae, *f.*  
 pickle, to, *condire*, *v.* 4.  
 pill, *pilula*, -ae, *f.*; large pill, *bolus*, -i, *m.*  
 pill-box, *pyxis*, -idis, *f.*; powder-box, *pyxis chartacea*.  
 pilocarpine, *pilocarpina*, -ae, *f.*  
 pilocarpus, *pilocarpus*, -i, *m.*  
 pimenta, *pimenta*, -ae, *f.*  
 pinkroot, *spigelia*, -ae, *f.*  
 pint, *octarius*, -i, *m.*  
 piperine, *piperina*, -ae, *f.*  
 pipsissewa, *chimaphila*, -ae, *f.*  
 pitch, *pix*, *picis*, *f.*  
 pith, *medulla*, -ae, *f.*  
 plaster, *emplastrum*, -i, *n.*  
 plastic, *ductilis*, -e.  
 plate, *lamella*, -ae, *f.*  
 platinum, *platinum*, -i, *n.*  
 podophyllum, *podophyllum*, -i, *n.*  
 poison, *venenum*, -i, *n.*; *toxicum*, -i, *n.*; *virus*, -i, *m.*  
 poisonous, *venenösus*, -a, -um; *virösus*, -a, -um.  
 pokeroot, *phytolacca*, -ae, *f.*

pomade, *pomädum*, -i, *n.*  
 pomegranate, *granätum*, -i, *n.*  
 poppy, *papäver*, -eris, *n.*; red poppy, *rhoeas*, -ados, *f.*  
 portion, *portio*, *önis*, *f.*  
 potash, *potassa*, -ae, *f.*  
 potassium, *potassium*, -i, *n.*; *kalium*, -i, *n.*  
 poultice, *cataplasma*, -atis, *n.*  
 pound, *libra*, -ae, *f.*; half-pound, *se libra*, -ae, *f.*  
 pound, to, *contundere*, *v.* 3.  
 pour, to, *fundere*, *v.* 3; to pour in, *infundere*, *v.* 3; to pour upon, *affundere*, *v.* 3.  
 powder, *pulvis*, -eris, *m.*  
 powdery, *pulvereus*, -a, -um.  
 precipitated, *praecipitatus*, -a, -um.  
 preparation, *praeparatio*, -önis, *f.*  
 prepare, to, *paräre*, *v.* 1; *prae-paräre*, *v.* 1.  
 prepared, *parätus*, -a, -um; *prae-parätus*, -a, -um.  
 prescribe, *praescribere*, *v.* 3.  
 prescription, *praescriptio*, -önis, *f.*  
 preserve, to, *serväre*, *v.* 1.  
 press, *prelum*, -i, *n.*  
 prickly ash, *xanthoxylum*, -i, *n.*  
 proper, *proprius*, -a, -um.  
 proportion, *ratio*, -önis, *f.*  
 prostrate, *procumbens*, -entis.  
 protein, pertaining to, *proteinicus*, -a, -um.  
 prune, *prunus*, -i, *f.*  
 pulp, *pulpa*, -ae, *f.*  
 pulverize, to, *pulveräre*, *v.* 1; *pul-verizäre*, *v.* 1.

- similar, *similis*, -e.  
 simple, *simplicis*, -icis.  
 six, *sex*, *indecl. adj.*  
 sixth, *sextus*, -a, -um.  
 skim, to, *despumare*, v. i.  
 skullcap, *scutellaria*, -ae, f.  
 sleep, *somnus*, -i, m.  
 small, *parvus*, -a, -um; very  
     small, *parvulus*, -a, -um.  
 smaller, *minor*, minus.  
 smallest, *minimus*, -a, -um.  
 smelling, strong-, *graveolens*,  
     -entis.  
 smilax, *smilax*, -acis, f.  
 smoke, *fumus*, -i, n.  
 snow (*adj.*), *nivālis*, -e.  
 so, ita; sic.  
 soak, to, *mascerare*, v. i.  
 soap, *sapo*, -ōnis, m.  
 soap bark, *quillāja*, -ae, f.  
 soapy, *saponarius*, -a, -um.  
 socatrine, *socratrinus*, -a, -um.  
 soda, *soda*, -ae, f.  
 sodium, *sodium*, -i, n.; *natrium*,  
     -i, n.  
 soft, *mollis*, -e.  
 softening, *emolliens*, -entis; de-  
     mulcens, -entis.  
 solid, *solidus*, -a, -um.  
 soluble, *solubilis*, -e.  
 solution, *liquor*, -ōris, m.; solu-  
     tio, -ōnis, f.; *solūtum*, -i, n.  
 some, *aliquot*, *indecl. adj.*  
 soothing, *leniens*, -entis.  
 sour, *acerbus*, -a, -um; *acidulus*,  
     -a, -um.  
 Spanish flies, *cantharis*, -idis, f.  
 sparteine, *sparteina*, -ae, f.  
 species, *species*, -ēi, f.  
 specific, *specificum*, -i, n.  
 spermaceti, *cetaceum*, -i, n.  
 spigelia, *spigelia*, -ae, f.  
 spirit, *spiritus*, -us, m.  
 spirituous, *spirituosus*, -a, -um.  
 sponge, *spongia*, -ae, f.  
 spoon, *cochleare*, *āris*, n.  
 spotted, *maculātus*, -a, -um.  
 spray, *nebula*, -ae, f.  
 spread, to, *extendere*, v. 3; indu-  
     cere, v. 3.  
 spread, *extensus*, -a, -um.  
 spring (of water), *fons*, *fontis*, m.  
 spring (*adj.*), *fontānus*, -a, -um.  
 sprinkle upon, to, *inspergere*, v. 3.  
 spurred rye, *ergota*, -ae, f.  
 squill, *scilla*, -ae, f.  
 stand, to, *stare*, v. i.  
 staphisagria, *staphisagria*, -ae, f.  
 starch, *amylum*, -i, n.  
 state, *status*, -us, m.  
 stavesacre, *staphisagria*, -ae, f.  
 stearate, *stearas*, -ātis, m.  
 stearic, *stearicus*, -a, -um.  
 stem, *caulis*, *caulis*, m.  
 sterile, *sterilis*, -e.  
 sterilized, *sterilisātus*, -a, -um.  
 stiff, *rigidus*, -a, -um.  
 stillingia, *stillingia*, -ae, f.  
 stimulating, *stimulans*, -antis.  
 stone, *lapis*, -idis, m.  
 stoppered, *obturātus*, -a, -um.  
 storax, *styrax*, -acis, m.  
 strain, to, *colare*, v. i.  
 strained, *colātus*, -a, -um.  
 strained liquid, *colatūra*, -ae, f.  
 strainer, *colum*, -i, n.; *cilicium*,  
     -i, n.  
 stramonium, *stramonium*, -i, n.

strengthening, roborans, -antis.  
 strong, fortis, -e.  
 stronger, fortior, fortius.  
 strongest, fortissimus, -a, -um.  
 strontium, strontium, -i, n.  
 strophanthin, strophanthinum, -i, n.  
 strophanthus, strophanthus, -i, m.  
 strychnine, strychnina, -ae, f.  
 styptic, stypticus, -a, -um.  
 subacetate, subacētās, -ātis, m.  
 subcarbonate, subcarbonas, -ātis, m.  
 subgallate, subgallas, -ātis, m.  
 sublimed, sublimātus, -a, -um.  
 subnitrate, subnitrās, -ātis, m.  
 subsalicylate, subsalicylās, -ātis, m.  
 subsulphate, subsulphas, -ātis, m.  
 such, talis, -e.  
 suet, sebum, -i, n.  
 suffice, to, sufficere, v. 3.  
 sufficient, sufficiens, -entis.  
 sugar, saccharum, -i, n.  
 suitable, proprius, -a, -um.  
 sulphate, sulphas, -ātis, m.  
 sulphite, sulphis, -itis, m.  
 sulphonal, sulphonāl, -ālis, n.  
 sulphonethylmethane, sulphone-thylmethānum, -i, n.  
 sulphonmethane, sulphonmethānum, -i, n.  
 sulphur, sulphur, -uris, n.  
 sulphurated, sulphurātus, -a, -um.  
 sulphuric, sulphuricus, -a, -um.  
 sulphurous, sulphurōsus, -a, -um.

sumach, rhus, rhois, f.  
 sumbul, sumbul, indecl., n.  
 sun, sol, solis, m.  
 suppository, suppositorium, -i, n.  
 suprarenal, suprarenālis, -e.  
 surgical, chirurgicus, -a, -um.  
 sweet, dulcis, -e.  
 sweet birch, betula, -ae, f.  
 sweet flag, calamus, -i, m.  
 syringe, siphō, -ōnis, m.  
 syrup, syrāpus, -i, m.

## T

tablet, tabella, -ae, f.; small tablet, tabletta, -ae, f.  
 take, to, recipere, v. 3; capere, v. 3; sumere, v. 3.  
 taken, to be (*part.*), sumendus, -a, -um.  
 talc, talcum, -i, n.  
 tamarind, tamarindus, -i, f.  
 tannate, tannas, -ātis, m.  
 tannic, tannicus, -a, -um.  
 tapering, fastigiātus, -a, -um.  
 taraxacum, taraxacum, -i, n.  
 tartaric, tartaricus, -a, -um.  
 tartrate, tartras, -ātis, m.  
 tartrated, tartarātus, -a, -um.  
 taste, gustus, -us, m.  
 tawny, fulvus, -a, -um.  
 teacupful, theapoculum, -i, n.  
 ten, decem, indecl. adj.  
 tenth, decimus, -a, -um.  
 terebene, terebēnum, -i, n.  
 terpin, terpinum, -i, n.  
 tersulphate, tersulphas, -ātis, m.  
 that, ut, conj.

theobroma, theobroma, -atis, *n.*  
 theine, caffeine, -ae, *f.*  
 then, dein; deinde, *adv.*  
 thick, spissus, -a, -um.  
 thickened, spissatus, -a, -um.  
 thin, tenuis, -e.  
 thing, res, rei, *f.*  
 thiosulphate, thiosulphas, -ätis, *m.*  
 third, tertius, -a, -um.  
 thorn-apple, stramonium, -i, *n.*  
 thousand, mille, *indecl. adj.*  
 three, tres, tria.  
 thrice, ter, *adv.*  
 through, per, *prep. with acc.*  
 thyme, thymus, -i, *m.*  
 thymol, thymol, -ölis, *n.*  
 thyroid, thyroideus, -a, -um.  
 thyroid gland, thyroideum, -i, *n.*  
 tigilium, tigilium, -i, *n.*  
 tin, stannum, -i, *n.*  
 tincture, tinctura, -ae, *f.*  
 to, ad, *prep. with acc.*  
 toasted, tostus, -a, -um.  
 together, simul, *adv.*  
 tolu, tolu, *indecl. n.*  
 Tolu, of, tolutanus, -a, -um.  
 tomorrow, cras, *adv.*  
 tooth, dens, dentis, *m.*  
 top, apex, -icis, *m.*  
 tough, lentus, -a, -um.  
 tragacanth, tragacantha, -ae, *f.*  
 traumatic, traumaticus, -a, -um.  
 tree, arbor, -oris, *f.*  
 trichloracetic, trichloraceticus, -a, -um.  
 tripile, triplex, -icis.  
 trioxide, trioxidum, -i, *n.*

triticum, triticum, -i, *n.*  
 triturate, to, triturare, *v. 1; terere, v. 3; conterere, v. 3.*  
 trituration, trituratio, -ōnis, *f.; trituratum, i, n.*  
 troche, trochiscus, -i, *m.*  
 true, verus, -a, -um.  
 tube, fistula, -ae, *f.; tubulus, -i, m.*  
 tuber, tuber, -eris, *n.*  
 turpentine, terebinthina, -ae, *f.*  
 twenty, viginti, *indecl. adj.*  
 twice, bis, *adv.*  
 two, duo, duae, duo.

## U

under, sub, *prep. with acc. and abl.; subter, prep. with acc. and abl.*  
 unripe, immaturus, -a, -um.  
 up to, ad, *prep. with acc.*  
 uranium, uranium, -i, *n.*  
 use, usus, -us, *m.*  
 used, to be (*part.*), utendus, -a, -um.

## V

vacuum, vacuum, -i, *n.*  
 valerate, valeras, -ätis, *m.*  
 valerian, valeriana, -ae, *f.*  
 valerianate, valerianas -ätis, *f.*  
 valeric, valericus, -a, -um.  
 vanilla, vanilla, -ae, *f.*  
 vanillin, vanillinum, -i, *n.*  
 vapor, vapor, -ōris, *m.*  
 variegated, versicolor, -oris.

varnish, *vernix*, -icis, *f.*  
 vaseline, *petrolatum*, -i, *n.*  
 vegetable, *vegetabilis*, -e.  
 vegetable sulphur, *lycopodium*, -i, *n.*  
 veratrine, *veratrina*, -ae, *f.*  
 veratrum, *veratrum*, -i, *n.*  
 vermifuge, *vermifugus*, -a, -um  
 vessel, *vas*, *vasis*, *n.*  
 veterinary, *veterinarius*, -a, -um.  
 vial, *phiala*, -ae, *f.*  
 viburnum, *viburnum*, -i, *n.*  
 vichy, *vichyanus*, -a, -um.  
 vinegar, *acetum*, -i, *n.*  
 vinous, *vinosus*, -a, -um.  
 Virginian, *virginianus*, -a, -um.  
 Virginian snakeweed, *serpentaria*, -ae, *f.*  
 voice, *vox*, *vocis*, *f.*  
 volatile, *volatilis*, -e.  
 volumetric, *volumetricus*, -a, -um.

W

wahoo, *euonymus*, -i, *m.*  
 warm, to, *calefacere*, *v.* 3.  
 warm, *calidus*, a, -um.  
 warming, *calefaciens*, -entis.  
 washed, *lotus*, -a, -um.  
 water, *aqua*, -ae, *f.*  
 watery, *aquosus*, -a, -um; *hydrō-*  
*sus*, -a -um.  
 wax, *cera*, -ae, *f.*  
 waxed, *ceratus*, -a, -um.  
 weigh, to, *pendere*, *v.* 3.  
 weighing, *pendens*, -entis.  
 weight, *pondus*, -eris, *n.*

well, *bene*, *adv.*  
 western, *occidentalis*, -e.  
 wet, *humidus*, -a, -um.  
 white, *albus*, -a, -um.  
 whole, *totus*, -a, -um.  
 wide, *latus*, -a, -um.  
 wild cherry, *prunus virginiana*, *f.*  
 willow, *salix*, -icis, *f.*  
 wine, *vinum*, -i, *n.*  
 wine, pertaining to, *vinarius*, -a, -um; containing wine, *vinosus*, -a, -um.  
 wineglass, *cyathus*, -i, *m.*  
 wintergreen, *gaultheria*, -ae, *f.*  
 wish, to, *velle*, *v. irreg.*  
 witchhazel, *hamamelis*, -idis, *f.*  
 with, *cum*, *prep. with abl.*  
 within, *intra*, *prep. with acc.*  
 without, *sine*, *prep. with abl.*  
 wolfsbane, *aconitum*, -i, *n.*  
 wood, *lignum*, -i, *n.*  
 wooden, *ligneus*, -a, -um.  
 wool, *lana*, -ae, *f.*  
 woolen, *laneus*, -a, -um.  
 wooly, *tomentosus*, -a, -um.  
 work, *opus*, *operis*, *n.*  
 worm, *vermis*, *vermis*, *m.*  
 worm-destroying, *anthelminticus*, -a, -um.  
 wormseed (American), *chenopodium*, -i, *n.*; (Levant), *santonica*, -ae, *f.*  
 worse, *pejor*, *pejus*.  
 worst, *pessimus*, -a, -um.

X

xanthoxylum, *xanthoxylum*, -i, *n.*

## Y

year, annus, -i, *m*.

yeast, fermentum, -i, *n*.

yellow, flavus, -a, -um; luteus,

-a, -um.

yellow dock, rumex, -icis, *f*.

yellow jessamine, gelsemium, -i, *n*.

yerba santa, eriodictyon, -onis, *n*.

yolk (of egg), vitellus, -i, *m*.

## Z

zea, zea, -ae, *f*.

zinc, zincum, -i, *n*.

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